

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1645.—VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED ... SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE }

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—As the rules of the Mining Exchange prohibit all its MEMBERS from ADVERTISING MINING SHARES at FIXED PRICES, the Committee feel it their duty to notify that they have no means of offering redress to such of the public as may deal with those advertising shares at fixed prices.

A List of the Members can be had on application to the Secretary.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
NO. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULTY OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring ADVICE how to act in the DISPOSAL or ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The late fall in tin has specially affected tin mines, but it is estimated that the decline is temporary. Copper keeps steady, and no further decline is anticipated.

Mr. CROFTS, in his letter in the Journal of January 26, p. 53, wrote the following, which subsequent events have converted into a certainty:—"PRINCE OF WALES, whether for speculation or investment, continues to be one of the most prominent mines on the market. A valued and experienced correspondent, residing in the neighbourhood of the mine, has sent the writer the following account of it:—"PRINCE OF WALES looks well to make a mine. If I speculated at all in shares, which I do not now, I should keep an eye on them, as they will take such a jump some day, founded on the real merits of the concern, as will astonish the mining market."

N.B.—Since the above was written the advance in price is 20s. per share; lode also cut in the 45 fm. west; highly important. See the various reports.

NORTH CROFTY.—In addition to the tin, a course of copper ore is reported to be coming in the 120 fm. level. WEST DRAKE WALLS (adjoining PRINCE OF WALES) should also be BOUGHT.

* A considerable advance in Foreign Tin may be noted, and is important for Tin shares.

** Telegrams instantly answered.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND
SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following
SHARES:—

5 Bryn Gwilog, £15 <i>1/2</i> .	25 East Russell, £3 7 <i>5/8</i> d.	50 N. Treskerby, £2 7 <i>5/8</i> d.
20 Chiverton Moor, £7 <i>3/4</i> .	2 Wheal Bassett, £6 <i>5/8</i> .	50 New Birch Tor, £2 7 <i>5/8</i> d.
50 Chontales (£3 <i>1/2</i> paid), £2 16 <i>3</i> d.	25 East Caradon, £5 <i>1/2</i> .	50 Okel Tor, 2 <i>5/8</i> .
5 Copper Hill, 10 <i>3/4</i> .	20 E. Rosewarne, 15 <i>1/2</i> d.	50 Prince of Wales, 5 <i>5/8</i> .
25 Drake Walls, 16 <i>3/4</i> .	10 Great Laxey, £16 <i>1/2</i> .	20 Pestarena, 3 <i>1/2</i> d.
	20 Frontino, 5 <i>5/8</i> d.	20 Prosper United, £3 12 <i>5/8</i> d.
	15 North Croft, £5 15 <i>1/2</i> .	25 So. Condurrow, 2 <i>5/8</i> d.

BUYER for cash of 50 North Croft, at £5*1/2*; 30 Prosper United, £3 12*5/8* d.; 100 West Drake Walls, 7*3/4*; 100 Great North Laxey; and 20 East Lovell, £9*1/2*.

Clients and parties in the country wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holding.

Approved references given to any part of the United Kingdom.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND
SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE,
AND FINANCE REGISTER for March contains the eighth of a series
of articles on the whole circle of Investments; with such information as is
necessary to guide intending Investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of
the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves.

Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING
EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Green-
ville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON suggests a careful perusal of his letter respecting Great Laxey,
in the MINING JOURNAL of February 23.

Recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster and Central Snailbeach
shares.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
CAUTION.—The attention of the directors of this company having been
called to an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Thompson in the Journal, evidently
published with an intention to injure the company, notice is hereby given, that
Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON has been DISMISSED from his POSITION as
LONDON SECRETARY of GREAT LAXEY, and the public are CAUTIONED
against ACCEPTING any INFORMATION from him relative to the affairs of
the company.

GEO. W. DUMBLELL, Chairman of Directors,
Isle of Man, February 5, 1867.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD
BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),
(25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close
prices:—

Latest quotations.		Latest quotations.	
Bryn Gwilog.....	£15 — £20	East Caradon.....	£5 — £5 <i>1/2</i>
Chiverton.....	7 — 8	Great Vor.....	18 — 18 <i>1/2</i>
Clifford.....	6 <i>1/2</i> — 7	Great Retallack.....	—
Chiverton Moor.....	7 <i>3/4</i> — 8	Marke Valley.....	4 <i>1/2</i> — 4 <i>5/8</i>
East Bassett.....	18 — 20	North Croft.....	5 <i>1/2</i> — 5 <i>5/8</i>
East Chiverton.....	1 — 2	North Treskerby.....	9 <i>1/2</i> — 2 <i>1/2</i>
East Grenville.....	2 <i>1/2</i> — 3 <i>1/2</i>	Prince of Wales.....	50 <i>s</i> — 55 <i>s</i>
East Carn Brea.....	3 — 3 <i>1/2</i>	Wheal Grenville.....	16 <i>s</i> — 18 <i>s</i>
East Lovell.....	9 <i>1/2</i> — 9 <i>3/4</i>	W. Chiverton (ex div.)	89 — 61
East Russell.....	3 <i>1/2</i> — 3 <i>3/4</i>		

SPECIAL.—BRYN GWILOG LEAD MINE.—Only 500 shares. Price about £20
per share. No calls. Regular dividends expected this year. Shares are now
selling at half the price of many Cornish lead mines making heavy calls.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in St. John del Rey, Chontales, and Caldbeck Fells.

GEORGE RICE can advise Investors what shares to sell and what to buy in the
present state of the market.

Money advanced on mining shares.

March 1, 1867.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
and MINING EXCHANGE,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MINE
SHARES, nett, at closest prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Russell, East Lovell, Great Retallack, Great
Tolquis, Kitty (St. Agnes), Prince of Wales, Redmoor, East Carn Brea, Carn
Cook's Kitchen, North Croft, Bottles Hill, South Condurrow, Chontales,
West Drake Walls, Gold, Pestarena Gold, &c.

Many shares recommended by Mr. HUME have had a very great advance, and
here are several which Mr. HUME feels assured will yet rise 200 or 300 per cent.

Mr. T. HUME's "Circular" forwarded on application.

Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, NO. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 19 years), has FOR SALE at
nett prices:—100 Okel Tor, 3*1/2* d.; 100 Tolcarne, 3*6/8* d.; 25 Hollybush (2*3/4* paid), £2*1/2*; 50 Cefn Brynwy, £1*1/2*; 50 Goginan, 2*5/8* d.; 40 Mineral Rights,
2*1/2* d.; 100 Lady Bertha, 1*3/4* d.; 60 South Grenville, 8*s*; 120 Anglo-Brazilian,
2*1/2* d.; Don Pedro; 150 Dale, 2*5/8* d.; 30 Great North Downes; 70 North Dolcoath, 2*5/8* d.;
Great Retallack; 2*5/8* d.; 100 Great Lead; 1*1/2* d.; 100 Bottles Hill, 5*s*; 55 Prince of Wales, 5*s*,
50 New Treleigh, 1*4/8* d.; 50 West St. Ives, 10*s*; 1 Wheal Seton, 11*s*; 2 Devon
Consols; 60 West Drake Walls, 10*s*; 10 East Lovell; 50 South Darren,
2*5/8* d.; 50 Pendean, 1*5/8* d.; 20 Chiverton Moor; 50 Carn Camborne; 10 East
Lewellen, £2*1/2* s. 9*d*; 50 Wheal Agar, 1*7/8* d.; 75 Crebior, 1*9/8* d.; 70 Redmoor, 8*s* 9*d*;
Great Wheal Vor; 50 United Mexican; 2 West Chiverton; 20 Wheal Kitty (St.
Agnes); 20 E. Rosewarne, 1*6/8* d.; 120 Hailesbagle, 1*9/8* d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen.

PRINCE OF WALES COPPER MINE.

In 12,800 shares.

My predictions of this property are now being verified. In my "Weekly Circular," No. 346, Vol. VII., of 24th November 1865, I stated as follows, when shares were 5*s*, to 6*s*, each:—

"In cross-cutting at the 45 fm. level they have discovered a rich lode, producing 3 to 4 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and in sinking the shaft a few fathoms deeper they expect to have a still more valuable lode. With a proper development of this property it is likely to become a great prize in this district, and I advise purchase of shares."

And again in Circular 347, a week after, I stated as follows, when shares were at 6*s*, to 7*s*, each:—

"Lode in the 45 fm. level is stated to produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. In sinking the engine-shaft below this level I predict they will meet with a good course of copper ore when the lode is cut through."

In my Circular also two months ago (4th January), No. 405, I stated, when shares were 2*5/8* to 3*1/2* each:—

"Some 12 months ago I not only bought a large interest on my own account, at 4*s* per share, but I strongly recommended an immediate purchase. Since that time they have been to £2 per share. They are now 2*7/8*, to 3*1/2*, and in a few days the lode in the 55 cross-cut will be met with, and in all probability a rich run of ore ground will be opened out in this level."

The mine has further improved, and shares advanced this (Friday) afternoon to £2*9/8* to £3*1/2*. Those, therefore, of my friends who bought can now realize a very handsome profit if they please.

N.B.—"Weekly Mining Circular" is published every Friday afternoon.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

NORTH POOL MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BUSINESS of this company is now, and for the future will be, CARRIED ON at No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., where all communications should be addressed. CHARLES THOMAS, Sec.

February 22, 1867.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND
SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).

Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.

Prompt cash settlements.

SA FE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL,
In 5*1/2* i.o.s.

Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.

SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, and INVESTORS

seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and pro-
fitable investments, should at all times consult

SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR

(Post free).

It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists.

GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTNEY, LONDON.

MINE SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE.—

NANGILLES,
NORTH JANE,
WEST DRAKE WALLS,
WHEAL SETON.

Sellers must state number, and lowest price for cash, to GRANVILLE SHARP,
Stock and Sharedealer, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance,
Financial, or Mining Companies Shares, and all Miscellaneous Securities, at the
lowest market quotations.

Exchanges effected and purchasers found for shares not generally marketable.

MR. REYNOLDS is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Retallack, Great Laxey,
Ross and Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, West St. Ives, West Kitty, North Dol-
coach, West Great Work, and North Croft.

Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his letter, on p. 133.

Telegrams promptly attended to. Established Ten Years.

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Original Correspondence.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INSPECTORS OF MINES.

SIR.—An important paper on the better prevention of coal mine accidents has just been presented to Parliament—namely, a copy of a circular letter addressed to the Inspectors of Mines by the Secretary of State on the recent accidents, with the Inspectors' joint reply, offering suggestions for the improvement of the Coal Mines Inspection Act, some of which are of great value, though others fall much short of what was expected, and, indeed, required. The first of the general rules which all owners and agents of mines are required to observe is that an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent that the working places and roads shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein. The insertion of the words "under ordinary circumstances" has rendered the above excellent provision in many cases inoperative for the prevention of danger, and yet their omission would direct that to be always done which is sometimes impossible; and the majority of the Inspectors have, therefore, declined to recommend their omission. But, though it is impossible to prevent sudden eruptions of gas occasionally overpowering the ventilation ordinarily sufficient, and rendering a mine, or a part of it, though generally safe, for a short time dangerous, as there would be no difficulty in suspending the work in such a mine, or a part of it, during the interval that elapses until the ventilation is increased or restored, there is no sufficient excuse for allowing men to continue working in explosive air, at the risk of any defect of any lamp, or of any act of carelessness, destroying in a moment not only the one in fault, but perhaps hundreds of his fellow-workmen. Let the words "under ordinary circumstances" be changed for "while the getting of coal continues," and the danger of explosions will be diminished one-half.

It is evident that if mines liable to become explosive were of limited size only, or were so divided into panels that an explosion in one part could not extend to another, the risk of a large number of lives being sacrificed by one accident would be effectually prevented. This very important precaution is rather suggested for consideration than directly recommended by the majority of the Inspectors; but Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. T. Wynne boldly and wisely contend that there should be a limitation. After the warning we have had it would be rash indeed to risk hundreds of lives and the worldly happiness of hundreds of families upon the chance of every one of several hundred safety-lamps being in perfect order, and upon the prudence and care of every one of several hundred miners working in air liable to become as explosive as gunpowder. Mr. Wynne proposes 200 acres as the maximum limit of coal to be worked by one pair of shafts. Perhaps if the mine were securely divided into panels a somewhat larger area ought to be worked without inordinate risk.

The Inspectors have very wisely recommended that none but locked safety-lamps shall be used (they should have added, of a kind approved of by the majority of the Inspectors); that all shafts shall be at all times properly fenced, except when the fencing has to be temporarily removed; that a cover overhead shall be always used when raising or lowering persons in a shaft. All of them self-evidently essential precautions. Another very useful suggestion is an amendment of the present very unsatisfactory plan for deciding whether any precaution recommended by the Inspector can be and ought to be observed. This question is now decided by one of five arbitrators nominated by the mine-owner, and appointed by the Secretary of State. Instead of thus allowing one party in the dispute to choose as arbitrators those who agree with him, it is proposed to adopt the common-sense and ordinary plan of each disputant appointing one arbitrator to agree to an umpire, there will then be a fair chance of good regulations being adopted and bad ones rejected.

It is a matter both for surprise and regret that the Inspectors do not recommend the universal adoption of the plan, proved by its success where adopted, for diminishing the greatest of all the causes of death in mines—namely, fall of roof or of coal. If the responsibility of guarding against falls of roof or coal were imposed upon all owners and agents of coal mines, there can be no doubt that the frequency of these accidents, by which eight lives are, on the average, lost every week, would also be reduced, probably by half (possibly by more than half), their present fearful number. In the districts where men are employed for the special duty of guarding against such falls, accidents are very much less frequent than where the propping or spragging is done by the pitmen themselves. This is precisely what might be expected, for men employed to perform a particular important duty are likely to be selected from amongst those who perform it best, and they will certainly acquire greater skill and knowledge for the proper performance of that particular duty; and what is, perhaps, still more important, they will have no inducement to neglect this work, as the pitmen have. These being paid in proportion to the coal they get, and not for time occupied in propping, &c., are thereby tempted to neglect it as much as they dare, while they will permit no neglect by others which endangers themselves.

If the law imposed upon the owners and agents the duty of taking precautions against falls of roof in all pits, which duty has been voluntarily undertaken in the best managed mines, there would not be, as there are now, above 400 lives per year, eight a week, lost by falls of roof and coal. More than half of those deaths, and a much greater number of severe accidents not fatal, might be prevented, and would be prevented, by such an extension of the Act of 1860. It will be difficult to prove that this great and needless cause of danger should be allowed to continue, simply because certain coalowners prefer not to undertake a duty which clearly ought to be imposed upon them, and which the best managers of coal mines do, with great advantages to themselves as well as to their men, voluntarily undertake.

The Inspectors conclude by stating that they think an increase in their number unnecessary, and insist strongly upon the risk of too much inspection relieving "the owners and managers of mines from the responsibility which now devolves upon them, and to throw it upon the Government, which, unless the Inspectors were as numerous as the managers, and had an equally numerous staff, with power of control over the expenditure, they could not possibly undertake." This is a weighty argument, but we must do one of three things—we must either increase the efficacy of inspection, or we must add to the responsibility of the owners and agents of mines, or we must permit the present enormous waste of life to continue unchecked, a disgrace alike to our wisdom, our patriotism, our humanity, and our religion.

X.

PRIZES FOR COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

SIR.—Although I do not for a moment attribute any want of judgment to the committee of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners' Association, I was not a little disappointed to find such a decided opinion expressed in favour of machines worked by compressed air. I do not at all think that any other power than compressed air would be likely to succeed, but I fear the decision will be severely felt by those who have given their time to the production of a good machine, and have adopted (say) steam or water to work it. For instance, there was a very good machine by Garrett and Marshall, of Leeds, at a *sovereign* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, to judge from the model, which was working on a block of slate, it performed its work admirably. Perhaps the South Lancashire and Cheshire Association have already tried this, but if not I certainly think they might have given it the privilege of competing. From the description of the machine, which I have heard or read, I cannot exactly understand whether it is necessary that the water used should have a long fall, or whether (for I see it is stated that the same water can be used several times over) the water has to be re-pumped to surface after each using, but if not, I believe that in most mines sufficient water could be found to keep the necessary number of machines at work, so that the power to be used would be existing on the spot—a water-machine might be found to possess advantages more than compensating for its apparent defects, compared with air-machines in other respects.

The air machine—or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say the use of compressed air—has, no doubt, enormous advantages. Not only does it obviate the necessity for lifting the exhausted motor to surface, but it gives the mine the very boon required—an abundant supply of fresh air. Where compressed air is used the ventilation of

the pit will positively improve with the number of machines introduced, whilst in the case of anything else being used each machine subtracts from the safety of the pit, by consuming a portion of the already limited supply of vital air upon which the lives of the colliers depends. I do not by any means agree with your correspondent, "H.," in thinking that prizes are objectionable, for as I presume that even beside the three prizes mentioned, the committee will award honourable mention to all machines they consider worthy of distinction, and even that would give the recipient an advantage for introducing his invention, which he has never before been able to obtain unless under very exceptional circumstances. I believe that inventors generally will regard the offer with the greatest favour.

Sheffield, Feb. 25.

J. C. B.

DOUBLE ROPES FOR COAL PIT CAGES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "Not a C.E.," in proposing the use of double ropes as a substitute for safety-cages, states that many mining engineers object to the use of safety-cages on the ground that they are liable to catch without the rope breaking; but I think that such a remark can only refer to some safety-cage of very defective design, and but very little known to mining engineers generally. So far from this apparatus catching too often, the great fault of many is that they do not catch often enough, and let the cage fall when the rope does break. But there are many safety-cages which act admirably, and which, although they have been long in use, have never been found wanting when their services were required. Owen's, for example, is very largely used in Lancashire, and Calow's is well-known in the Derbyshire district; but the great objection to the general adoption of automatic arrangements to prevent accidents is the prevalence of the opinion that they cause carelessness on the part of the attendants, and thus actually increase, rather than diminish, the number of deaths.

But assuming that the use of a safety apparatus is desirable, we do not consider that the suggestion of "Not a C.E." would be practically applicable for many reasons, one of which it will suffice at present to mention. It appears from the description given that the Fowler's clip-pulley would be placed over the pit shaft (probably in the head gear, and above the present drawing pulleys), its axle being at right angles with the pulleys now in use. Of course that would not be the most convenient position for braking, but the difficulty could be overcome. But I am of opinion that the use of the two ropes at all would be highly dangerous, and, therefore, objectionable. I believe that the clip-pulley rope would receive a jerk each time a cage reached either the top or the bottom of the shaft, and that it would, therefore, soon be injured. It would not accommodate itself to the varying speed of the drawing rope according to the position of the load in the shaft, and that the beneficial effect of the counterbalance suggested would not be nearly so great as that of a good catch. In all machinery connected with colliery workings simplicity, and the lessening of the number of parts liable to derangement, should be aimed at; but the suggestion of "Not a C.E." considerably augments the parts liable to injury, and it is, therefore, objectionable. Whether the use of two ropes of half the present strength would be likely to break simultaneously is not a question which, answered in the negative, affords all the evidence required to prove that "Not a C.E.'s" suggestion is valuable. Perhaps "Not a C.E." is unaware that the use of two ropes to one cage, as he suggests, would be open to another enormous objection—that they would be continually heating each other; for he should recollect that whilst a rope is running there is a continual sway which cannot be prevented, and that if two ropes of any considerable length run too closely together they will soon knock themselves to pieces, although "Not a C.E." may think them so far apart that contact is impossible.

R. F. V.

Limehouse, Feb. 27.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN NORTH-EASTERN BRAZIL—No. I.

SIR.—It is more than a century ago that various explorations for mineral deposits were made in the north-eastern parts of the Brazilian empire, the which parts comprise the present provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte Pianhy, Maranhao, and part of Para. The minerals *actually* found, and *alleged* to have been found, are chiefly gold, silver (?), copper, lead, iron, plumbago, bituminous shales, nitrates (and borates in Ceara) of potass and soda, limestones (white marble and sasharine), &c. The geological formations run, of course, independently of the political boundaries of the above-named provinces. It is chiefly in the province of Ceara where mountains of greater height approach nearest to the coast; and from a general geological point of view, the formations in the provinces of Ceara, Pianhy, Rio Grande, and Parahyba are, perhaps, the most interesting. The coast line of Ceara bears a very great resemblance to that of the West Coast of South Africa; and, singularly enough, that resemblance in outward aspect becomes still more interesting when we carefully examine the minute mineral (non-organic) components of the sand and detritus, we discover minerals of the same character and families as occur in those parts of Africa; but we obtain a ready explanation of that coincidence on discovering that many of the primary rocks of Ceara, &c., are very similar both in their nature and composition to the rocks which in South Africa form the base (and *parent*) of the "sandvelds," or sand-tracts, and the ridges of the farther interior. (See my description of the Rocks of Namaqualand, in the *Mining Journal* of A.D. 1857.) Of course, similar rocks must produce in their disintegration similar products, in the form of conglomerates, sand, clay, &c. I fancied I could even trace a peculiar fundamental coastward movement of the masses of arenaceous deposits,—a kind of very gradual, slow, still in the long run perceptible, flowing of the sand towards a lower level, such as I had perceived in Africa; a movement which, in combination with rainfalls and winds, I am afraid will for a long time continue to defy the efforts of marine engineers to construct a lasting and good harbour on that coast.

In the province of Ceara gold has been found in (lenticular) quartz veins, and in the detritus derived from the disintegration of such veins and of their enclosing rocks; and it is said that some nuggets of $\frac{1}{2}$ oit. weight have been found, generally, throughout the whole of the above-named provinces. The gold has been found in such quartz veins and in detritus; and where gold was found associated with arsenical pyrites, the latter was enclosed in impermeable quartz. The thoroughly decomposed nature of most rocks, including ridges of itacolumite (some subterranean, their backs only protruding), grain of all more or less meridional, the thoroughly siliceous and high opalescent character of the greenstones, wherever found (they appearing almost as if they bore traces of the changes that took place around them with the softer rocks), and the extraordinary oxidized gossany character of enclosing rocks, and many other locally observable features, would appear to indicate that if any large auriferous deposits, of a pyritic character, do at all exist hereabout they will have to be sought for in depth; and that they can only be found by adventurers who prefer to an over-sanguine a careful and cautious, but firm and persevering, proceeding.

The mines of Cariris, in Ceara, were discovered about A.D. 1753, according to a document given by Luiz Jose Corea, Governor of Pernambuco; orders, in the same year, were also given for the erection of smelting works at San Jose de Cariris. In 1754 the Guarda-Mor of Ceara received permission to work silver (?) mines in the Serra Maragoape, and also in the Serra Urupunetama. There are old gold diggings at Mangabeira, district of Villa de Jose, in the Rio Salgado; gold was also found at Robeira, Acarazu (Turri), in San Gonzales da Serra dos Cocos, &c.; but all those mine experiments have been discontinued, the chief reason of non-success being, probably, the want of water supply, which, in Parahyba, Rio Grande, and Ceara especially, is almost irremediable. In Pianhy, gold is said to have been found near Oeyras, Jerumena, and other places; in Maranhao, gold at Pericana, Montes Aureos, Mocambe Encantado, Tuounare Crava; copper and lead at Chapadinha, and a tributary of the Pindare, also near the Lago do Matto. There are some vague traditions of very rich deposits in a river which flows into the Lago do Matto. Gold is also stated to exist in the hills between the head waters of the Gurupi and Tury, and the Tocantins, &c.

As far as is ascertainable, the largest quantities of gold extracted from any given localities appear to have been from the Gurupi and Marasarume rivers, especially at Montes Aureos, province of Maranhao, a locality stated to have been irregularly worked

for upwards of 20 years; but the attempt to work that locality by an English company failed, because the superficial stuff, on whose yield reliance had been placed, did not yield sufficient returns to counterbalance the unusually heavy original outlay on the undertaking.

I trust practical observing geologists and miners will understand me when I say that the conclusion I have come to, after a practical examination of several rocks and deposits in localities situated in those north-eastern parts of the Brazilian empire, is that their mineral deposits are either unripe or over-ripe. If the former, then further search should be made, but chiefly in depth, at the proper spots, when such have been fixed upon, after a sufficiently extensive survey. But then it is necessary to state that, in as far as the above conclusion is drawn merely from the observation of a few known deposits and their enclosing rocks, and as it is impossible to say that there may not besides exist other deposits of a different character, the said conclusion is liable to be upset in case there are discovered new, previously unknown, deposits of minerals; for we must not lose sight of the immense geographical extent of these provinces, and of the fact that by far the greater part of the surface is covered with dense forest and jungle, by which explorations are rendered exceedingly harassing and difficult; not to mention other drawbacks inseparable from exploration in tropical latitudes. It is, of course, well known that in almost every mining country we do meet with mineral deposits of every degree of development, but as in the above provinces there has not hitherto been found any deposit of such a nature as to serve as a connecting link between the above alluded to extremes ("unripe" and "over-ripe"—a circumstance, as it appears to occur all over the globe, wherever geological conditions being the same, similar meteorological conditions prevail), we are compelled to only consider said extremes, and must assume, for argument sake, that those formations and their mineral deposits be over-ripe or decayed at surface, and how, such being the case, the mineral resources of those vast countries could best be developed without great risk. We must now bear in mind that nowhere as yet any large deposits have been found in those parts which yielded sufficient returns already at surface, and in no instance could we count on immediate returns; and inasmuch now as, in the worst case, we can easier afford to lose the interest of a capital rather than lose the whole capital, the wisest plan would be to make financial arrangements in such a manner that, for exploring and experimenting purposes, the running expenses be defrayed from the interest of a certain adequate capital, securely invested for that purpose; the arrangements further being that, in case of non-success (much could be ascertained in two or three years' exploring), the original capital be again divided amongst the shareholders. Should there be discovered valuable deposits yielding lasting and substantial returns, then such, or a set of such, may be consigned to another company, to work the same at a royalty, &c.

Bearing in mind that at present those provinces are practically valueless in a mining point of view, it is obvious that such an exploring company would commence operations only if they obtain from the Imperial Government very extensive privileges and substantial guarantees; for thus, and only thus, the mineral resources of that part of the vast empire have a chance of being legitimately, securely, and permanently developed; for bubble concerns, which may easily be recognised by the enormous sums payable in purchase, promotion, &c., moneys, and by the invariable promise of immediate returns, it must certainly only injure the real interest of a mining company, by causing original proprietors to become "dog in the manger" like, asking for enormous sums down, because they know that such sums have been paid to others; thus deterring *bona fide* miners from going to work. In no case should there be more than a royalty of 1-12th or 1-15th allowed as purchase and promotion money; for, in case of success, such will amply pay vendors and promoters, and is, besides, a guarantee of good faith; while, in case of non-success, justice is done to all, for what is a vendor or promoter who has induced investors to spend very large sums upon a worthless property? Intending investors, as well as professionals, who are likely to be connected with the management, would do well to adhere to these rules in the financial constitution of any such concern; for if such sound rules are not adhered to, the former are likely to lose their money, and the latter, especially if their principles do not allow them to act as easy, pliable tools for speculative purposes, run very great risk of being made scapegoats for the blunders of others.

CHEMNITZ, SAXONY.

GUSTAV JULIUS GUNTHER.

MINING ENTERPRISE, AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS.

SIR.—There are various circumstances connected with the mining interest at present that deserve attention. The recent fall in the price of tin has had a prejudicial effect upon the price of other minerals, and upon the value of shares in mining companies. There is, however, no ground for those apprehensions which a few alarmists have endeavoured to create. The time of year, the state of the Money Market, and the reform of hostile tariffs in so many countries, all promise more activity in the markets for metals. Still there are circumstances which are unfavourable to legitimate investment, and which investors, and those interested in mining property, ought to consider. The most prominent evil is that which is now technically described as "rigging the market." Men get up the value of shares by processes that are unprincipled and injurious to the community, and they run down the same or other shares with similar unconcern for justice or probity, so that they can make a profit. Thus fictitious values afflict the markets, investors are puzzled and alarmed, and although they or their friends have lost only by transactions which are as purely gambling as throwing dice, they withdraw from solid enterprises, or refuse to embark in them, when the undertakings are from the first *bona fide*.

No wonder that unfortunate buyers or sellers in the Share Market feel sore when they are gored by the "bulls" one day, and hugged by the "bears" another. But the business of mining, however it may be hindered by such proceedings, as to its reputation has no more to do with such gentry than they have to do with honest and legitimate commerce. It cannot be impressed upon the public too frequently or too strongly that the quotations in the share market can have no effect upon the real value of a mining property, which depends upon actual development and the rates in the metal market, and that buying shares as the "bulls" and "bears" create excitement or depression has nothing to do with mining enterprise. Let investors enquire, through adequate media, as to the soundness and character of a mining undertaking, and then embark their capital in the actual working out of the enterprise, and await results. It is not in this way that money is lost: no investments prove better than those in legitimate mining, and few, if any, pay so well.

There is another impediment to mining, which does not depend upon the prudence of investors, and which must soon engage the active attention of the public—the excessive exactions made upon adventurers in the shape of dues or royalties. There is no country in Europe—perhaps none in the world—where this form of injury is so oppressive. The large landowners and the Duchy of Cornwall, instead of patronising and encouraging a great industry, seem to put forth their hands only to clutch what they can from the enterprising men who are engaged in it. The case of the Devon Great Consols strikingly exemplifies this, where an exorbitant increase was demanded for the renewal of the lease. In most countries it is deemed politic to encourage a branch of industry which gives employment to multitudes wherever it is developed. This is the case in all the States of Germany; even in Bavaria and Austria, where Government has been less enlightened than in the North, the royalties are but 5 per cent, and the grants are forever. In Prussia, Saxony, and the Hesse, 2½ per cent. is the amount of dues levied, and the grants are perpetual. The Government of the United States of America has also shown itself desirous of encouraging mining. In Mexico both the Emperor and his antagonist, Juarez, have been favourable to this form of national industrial progress. It is time, then, that the Duchy of Cornwall, the Duchy of Lancaster, our great landed proprietors, and even our little landlords, should show some symptoms of reasonableness in their dealings with those who conduct mining enterprises. Yet, with few exceptions—so few as to make one ashamed of the class—the landlords during the long period of low prices took

no account of the prevalent depression. Like Shylock, they would have their "pound of flesh"; in fact, the losses of the public were in many instances gain to the lords of the soil.

A third impediment is the prevalence of the Cost-book System. Some of our eminent brokers always recommend that system, while others are as strenuously in favour of Limited Liability. The advocates of either system denounce the other so persistently, that investors are bewildered, and turn their backs upon both. Mine workers well and honestly under either system will prove successful; but the cost-book being on the old plan of unlimited liability, investors are deterred from embarking in undertakings so conducted. It has been said by various advocates of an exclusive resort to that mode of management that limited liability companies are more liable to failure. Nothing can be further from the fact than such statements. There are now more than 70 mining companies winding-up in the Stannaries Court, and two-thirds, or thereabouts, of the whole have been worked on the Cost-book System. A man of capital enters a sound speculation who invests in a good property wrought either way, but undoubtedly the general adoption of the Limited Liability Principle would engage much more capital, and promote the interest of mining.—*Gresham House, Feb. 28.*

THOMAS SPARGO.

CARNARVON AND BANGOR SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—In an anonymous article in the Journal of Feb. 16, on the "Old Talyssarn Quarries," for working which this company is to be formed, the following statement occurs:—"This is no undeveloped untried property, as these quarries have been worked for the last twenty years with large profits."—The prospectus does not state that these quarries were ever worked at a profit. I do not believe they ever were, for any single year, worked at a profit, and I hope the promoters will either withdraw such a delusive statement, or give some proof in support of it. I can give them an inspection of the books of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., which certainly do not justify such a statement, though they contain the accounts of their working for about 30 years.

THOMAS HARVEY.

IS CORNISH MINING A LEGITIMATE SPECULATION?

SIR.—Having concluded my last with Buddle's adit and the eastern ground, I next turn to the western ground, beginning with the Prince of Wales Mine, which is situated about from 200 or 300 yards west of Buddle's adit. Here is a continuous old working made by the ancients for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length to the east of the engine. It ends at from 100 to 150 yards, or about half-way on to Buddle's adit. I expect it is about where the unmineralised ground comes in. The old working continues west for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. This old working was formerly known as Mathew's tram: 60 years since some friend of mine thought it a promising place, and formed a party of working men to open it. They sunk a diagonal shaft, dipping north, until they came to the bottom of the old works, and then sank on the lode in search of tin. They considered the lode kindly, but poor; they got to water, the shaft dipping north about 3 ft. in a fathom. They could not draw the water out at this underlie shaft, and went a few feet east and sunk a down-right shaft, which is now the engine-shaft. The rats set in, and they stopped to dress up their tin, which did not turn out as they expected, and they never commenced again. Some years after I had to open many places on the old workings on Hingston Down, to see what the appearance of the lodes was like, for Messrs. Williams and Fox. Amongst them I opened Hingston Down Consols, when Williams and Fox came to see it. The lode showed a good gossan, and they stopped us. They said they were only looking for tin, and that lode would not produce tin. Near the turnpike, north of the Prince of Wales, we opened on a lode, and found a good branch of tin, and raised about 1 ton. In passing the works at the now Prince of Wales the collar of the diagonal shaft was going together. We were ordered to get timber and repair it, and we did so. I am certain it dipped north, as I could run up and down with a rope in my hand. The down-right shaft I was never down in: it had water in it. Nothing further was ever done here during the time I stopped in Cawstock. I think Capt. Cook informed me since that he was doing something there, but I never heard he made any return, neither do I know what he did. Some few months since, when passing, I called to see the mine. The old shaft I timbered disappeared, or is filled or covered, but the engine is on the old down-right shaft. They told me, to my surprise, that the copper lode was to the south of the shaft, and had a south underlie. If so, my friends who first sunk the shaft never saw that lode; all the old working is on a north lode. I believe the lode the copper is in is a south-east counter, and never seen at any other point. In that case it may run clear south of Buddle's adit. The ore I saw drawn up was a fine specimen, and likely to hold down if a counter. The main point is, will it continue far from the junction with the other lode? If a counter, it will meet many lodes as it goes to the hill, but I know of no lode near it on the south side. There is promising ground west and north, where water will not be found so plentiful as it will go east. At any rate, the mine shows a good appearance. Amongst all that have reported on this mine I have not noticed one who has shown the bearing of the copper lode that is producing the ore. If it is a counter, of fair size, all the lodes on the down, of fair sizes, are likely to make copper at the junction. This and Hingston Down Consols are ample proof that the rocks are congenital for copper, in lodes that bear south and east. If this counter continues down, Good Luck shale adit will have to be driving up into the hill to unwater the lodes.—*Lincoln's Inn-fields, Feb. 27.*

N. ENNOR.

HOW TO TURN THE PRESENT CRISIS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF MINING.

SIR.—I regret to say that the word "present" still applies to crisis, for notwithstanding the cheapness of money, &c., the Metal Market does not assume that healthy appearance which can alone give proper impetus to mining. In looking over your columns I can generally find a hint as to what grievance to single out for comment, and your correspondent, "S. E. J.," gives me the cue to one which is well worthy of note, and begins at the beginning—the granting of the lease, &c. It is evident there is full scope for reform here. The instances in which lords have remitted or reduced dues and premiums are few and far between, and surely the recent and present position of mining affairs is one which opens a fine opportunity to them to show their generosity, while at the same time they benefit their own and their children's prospects by lightening the present comparatively oppressive rates of dues, &c. By so doing, they would give an impetus and fresh hope to the present drooping spirits of mine adventurers, and help to save all mines that are worth saving. Leases, also, are too short, and contain often very oppressive provisions. The object of short terms is, of course, the short-sighted one of exacting a premium on renewal, after their mineral property has been developed at the sole cost and labour of the adventurers. The system is unfair, and I believe in the long run a more liberal principle inaugurated in all the relations between lords and lessees would tend quite as much to benefit one party as the other. The drawbacks to which the poor miner is subject are far too numerous and heavy, and lords will find ample precedent for any generous course they may see fit to adopt in the handsome rebates and reductions made by landlords to tenant-farmers during the cattle plague and similar times of loss and trouble. But it is not by a few isolated cases of liberality that mining can benefit. This, or any other reform, must be brought about by some unity of action; and unless some such action, emanating from a miners' protection association, such as I suggested in my first, be taken, nothing will ever be done, and mining in this country will gradually glide into a miserable shadow of its former self, or become a thing of the past. The interests of lords and adventurers are identical, and they would do well to unite in taking vigorous steps to remodel and reform their relations, so as to suit them to the wants of the day; for it cannot be expected that relations which were adopted and suited well enough when we supplied ourselves and the world with metal should be compatible with the present day, when we have to compete with supplies from all parts, which continue to increase. I am one of those who believe that if long leases and light dues were the rule, none but really worthy mines set going, and those honestly and fairly worked, with every possible regard to economy, and not kept going as a livelihood for captains and pursers, and their relatives, British mining would be able to live in any weather, independent of prices, making more or less profit, according as the rational law of supply and demand causes those prices to go up or down; and I also believe that unless by some mutual action very sweeping reforms are inaugurated in the whole system, from the signing of the lease to payment of the last dividend, British mining, as a thing worthy of the name, has already seen the "beginning of its end." For the sake of so important a branch of our country's industry, for the sake of our money, let us hope that our leading miners will unite to take the matter in hand, and in so good a cause, let us wish them God speed. FREE TRADER.

ILLUSORY SILVER-LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—Seeing a letter from Mr. N. M. Maxwell, in the Journal of February 18, headed as above, and attempting to offer some information on a property now being started in this county, in which he says—"He has no personal interest in bringing this matter under your notice beyond doing the duty of any moderately honest person," &c. Now, whether Mr. Maxwell may not have a very different object in bringing the subject before you, I will leave you to judge. The capital raised for working Mr. Maxwell's mine in this county is fast being expended, and growing beneficially less; hence the difficulty that Mr. Maxwell may experience of getting capital together to work what he would, no doubt, term "the most promising mines." A little explanation as to the mines in which Mr. Maxwell is the secretary in this county will throw some light on the subject of getting capital together for the purpose of working "the most promising mines." In one of his mines some time since a capital of 50,000*l.* was to be raised, a few hundreds of which were expended, and the affairs of the company wound-up. In another 30,000*l.*, with a like result. In another—Caegwynion, then the Glyn Rhedol, and now the Cardiganshire Lead Mining Company (Limited)—no definite result was obtained, but several parties had a try at it.

Mr. Maxwell has had his information from some person who has been connected with Cornish and Welsh mining, and there can be but little doubt who that person is. Whoever he may be, he seems to have plenty of time to devote to other people's business. Whatever attention he may pay to his own is not so clear, and I would suggest to the party who has supplied this wonderful information to confine his attention to the business of the mines in which he is the paid agent; if he did so, it might be better for the parties spending their money in them, with every chance of their continuing to do so to the end of the chapter, as his mines have been enveloped in thick mist, which is continually growing thicker and darker, without a prospect of a beam of sunshine ever opening on them. This information may be the means of saving some from going deeper and deeper into

the mire, where they are now sticking; and if so, Mr. Maxwell's letter may have some good result. It appears plain Mr. Maxwell's object was to endeavour to throw a damper on the property, and he may possibly have his wishes gratified; but this I can state as a fact, that no mine can be better situated, or the lodes more regular, than the mine named in the circular; and if there has been a blunder in placing the Goginan to the south and the Lisburne Mines to the north, instead of the former being to the north and the latter to the south, it is a matter of but little consequence, as the mine is situated in the best possible position between the two properties and the other rich mines in the district.

It is, Mr. Editor, too much the fashion to depreciate the attempt to bring forward new mines, as if nothing good were left; but surely there are more prizes still to be met with, and "as good fish in the sea as ever were taken from it." I think that the curtain has been lifted sufficiently to show for what purpose Mr. Maxwell has been so interested in the affair, and I only wish to place the matter in its true light, believing that when the property shall have had a fair trial it will prove a most valuable concern. If 30,000*l.* were to be raised, as was the 50,000*l.* referred to, &c., in this, it might well indeed be called "Illusory Silver-Lead Mining in Wales;" but it is a property that will bear the light, and needs no further comment.—*Goginan.*

ABRAHAM FRANCIS.

ILLUSORY SILVER MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—I have read Mr. George Carne's letter upon this subject, which appeared in last week's Journal, and which is, I presume, intended as an answer to a letter of my own, appearing in the Journal of the previous week. I beg at once to re-pudiate the statement that my letter was intended as a personal attack upon Mr. Carne, a gentleman whom I never heard of until the week prior to my letter appearing in the Journal. It was far from my wish to make a personal attack upon Mr. Carne, or anyone else. I simply endeavoured to warn the speculating public against statements wholly incompatible with truth, and which would probably lead to their throwing away their money. There is nothing in Mr. Carne's letter which in any way disposes of the following facts that have been brought under my notice, and afterwards published in the Journal:—1. That there is no place in the mine worth 2 tons per fm., or even 10 cwt. per fm.—2. That the price of the ore is altogether over-stated at 40*l.* per ton, inasmuch as there has never been a ton of lead sold out of the Rheidol Valley for even 2*l.* per ton.—3. That the tribute chiefly paid in the district is nearer 1*l.* in 17*l.* ss. The price for tribute in Cornish copper mines, alluded to by Mr. Carne, has nothing to do with lead mining in Wales.—4. That the position of the mine is inaccurately given. Mr. Carne will, no doubt, oblige my readers by stating in what way a miner's dial alters the position of the North Pole, as his letter leads to the inference that the needle of the mariner's compass points to the north, whilst that of the miner's dial points to the south.—5. That one of the reports referred to in the circular is by a person who has had a tack-note of the property for years past, without being able to get people foolish enough to take the matter up.—6. That the ore stated by the circular to be sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend, when treated by "the powerful machinery," &c., exists only in imagination.—7. That there is no available water-power to be obtained without the expense of bringing it several miles to the mine,—8, and lastly, that the name of the London and Westminster Bank has been used without their authority, whether the circular emanates from the alleged company or not.

The authorities for the above statements I am ready at any moment to produce, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Carne did not avail himself of the opportunity offered by me of satisfying himself of their correctness before publicly endorsing the statements contained in the circular; if, however, he still remains an advocate of this venture, I can only feel grieved for him, and any friends he may induce to join him in the undertaking.

I know nothing about the Cornish mines of which Mr. Carne claims the parentage; I hope they will reward those who have invested money in them. I have no desire to canvass the merits of any of them. My only object in bringing the circular under your notice was the protection of the public, an object which I know is the earnest desire of the *Mining Journal* to assist on all occasions, and I, therefore, trust that Mr. Carne's appellation of a "personal attack" will meet a proper appreciation by your readers; and here I take leave of the matter.

4, Altham's Chambers, 49, Lombard-street, Feb. 26. N. M. MAXWELL.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—I readily comply with the request of your correspondent of last week on this subject. I obtained my information from what I deemed the best possible authority—the managing director, a gentleman I have known for some years, and whose name I never had reason to question, or ever heard doubted. In a letter to me, dated Jan. 29, 1867, he says—"At Holyford we expect to make 200*l.* profit this half-year." Again, on Feb. 12, 1867, he says—"I notice your reference in last week's Journal to Holyford Mine; we are now making 200*l.* per month profit. I shall write Capt. Rhodda to give you every information whenever you pass that way." With respect to the sale of the ores, or prices realised for them, I have nothing to do, that being out of my province, not being a shareholder. As I do not see the ores ticketed, I presume the Holyford party, like many other Irish mining companies, dispose of their produce by private contract. If your correspondent be, as he says, a proprietor he can easily ascertain by a reference to the books, or by making enquiry, the particulars he desires.

At the offices of the East Holyford Company there was an excellent map of the Holyford district, a copy of which, no doubt, the secretary would furnish if requested and paid for. In it all the known lodes in the Holyford, North, and East Holyford are laid down. Though the East Holyford be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Old Holyford, and the north and south lodes do not pass through the sett, the east and west lodes do. It is a fact beyond dispute that parallel lodes when crossed by counters generally make deposits of ore at the junctions. Such was the case at the Holyford, and such, in all human probability, would be the case at the East Holyford. All the presumptive evidences are there: then, why not the results? I was not Mr. Wade's agent, as implied, but was engaged as the company's consulting engineer.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—I notice some remarks from a correspondent in last week's Journal in reference to this company's meeting, held on the 13th inst., in which he says "some of the privileged few" were in attendance. Now, as I feel this may be indirectly construed to remissness or partiality on my part, I beg to say circulars of invitation were sent to every shareholder, and all were alike "privileged." Whether your correspondent took advantage of the opportunity or not, is his own business, but he should not, even by inadvertence, endeavour to throw blame where none is due.

CHARLES H. WALL, Secretary.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—Seeing an allusion in last week's Journal to the effect that Mr. Hoare, a director of this company, had been remanded for twelve months as an insolvent, the circumstances under which such a severe sentence was pronounced should be more explicitly referred to. It appears from the evidence of the insolvent that the project was got up by Mr. Erwin Harvey Wade, and the Judge, when commenting on the case, stated that the promoters of the company got some 3000*l.* or 4000*l.* from the shareholders, which they divided amongst themselves; and it could not be tolerated that parties without any money, getting up bubble companies, should take the property of respectable tradesmen, and then discharge their liability by passing through that Court.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25. AN UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.

SIR.—It must be very satisfactory to all connected with this mine to find that it is opening out so well, and likely to be one of the great prizes now and again met with in this great branch of our national industry. Having been a constant reader of the Journal for the last seven years, I have carefully watched many of the mines which appear therein, and consequently have become familiar with the ups and downs in the prices, and to some extent able to form an idea of the real cause of these movements.

Here are a few plain facts, then, for the guidance of all interested in this mine. Prior to the cutting of the lode in the 55 the mine was thoroughly examined by many clever and practical men, all of whom agreed upon the fact that should the lode be cut in the 55 as rich as it was in the 45 this would be one of the greatest discoveries met with in Cornwall for a long time, and that the shares must have a great rise. In addition to this the reviewers, not only in the *Mining Journal*, but in all other publications connected with mining, were of the same opinion, and prophesied that the shares must reach 5*l.* per share. All of these writers were recommending investors to purchase at 3*l.* to 4*l.* per share, prior to the cutting of the lode in the 55. Is it not remarkable, then, that after the cutting of the lode, which was found to be considerably richer than in the 45, exactly over all recommendation should at once cease almost from every quarter; all should be hushed, and shares quoted actually lower than before the cutting of the 55; and private circles flying about with all kinds of erroneous statements, one of which I got hold of the other day, containing some of the most ridiculous reasoning that ever I set my eyes on—in fact, so clear was it as to defeat the very object for which it was written. Are not these sayings and doings ominous? And is it not remarkable that a neighbouring property is being held up as a spindid one, on account of the Prince of Wales lode running through the sett? Let shareholders weigh these things well, and be on their guard, as every conceivable manoeuvre will be adopted to hold off their shares; lots to my knowledge have been sold at 2*l.*, i.e. 50*l.*, to be delivered at the end of March; consequently no stock will be left unturned to get hold of the shares. Depend upon one thing, the Prince of Wales Mine is a splendid property, and no one ought to part with his shares at anything like the present price; they are certain to see 5*l.* per share. I could quote scores of opinions upon this point; I shall content myself, however, with quotations from one whose ideas upon practical mining I believe will bear comparison with any on the London market.

Mr. T. Rosewarne, on Aug. 11, 1866, wrote thus:—"I still advise the purchase of these shares. I have three reports from the most eminent men in Cornwall, all of whom pronounce it to be a first-class property. I am decidedly of that opinion, and should not be surprised to see the shares at 5*l.* or 7*l.* before twelve months." These opinions were expressed, mind, when there was only one productive level. How much more strengthened must they be now, when that same level has been driven four times the distance, and the lode cut in the 55 considerably richer than in the 45, immediately over it. Again, Aug. 29, 1866, he says:—"The mine is opening out splendidly. I should not be surprised to see the shares 10*l.* per share." [I enclose my card.] A SHAREHOLDER.

P.S.—Since the above was written the meeting has been held, an account of which I hope the outside shareholders will carefully peruse. More cheering prospects cannot be wished for, even supposing there was only one lode; but let the shareholders bear in mind that the agents are just on the eve of cutting another lode, which may prove as valuable as the one already cut. The committee hardly did justice to the mine at the meeting, inasmuch as we cannot see at a glance the first-rate position the financial part of the business is in. The estimated cost for the next three months, including all liabilities, was 153*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, the whole of which was provided for by a call of 1*l.* per share, in addition to what money and money's worth they have. According to the agent's report, and, by-the-by, he is always under the mark, he will sample 100 tons by the end of March, the value of which will form a credit balance at the next meeting. "The mine may be swallowed up by an earthquake," says one at the meeting, "before the end of March." One can easily judge how his pulse beats. Let him mind he does not "burn his fingers," as one of the reviewers of the Journal wisely remarked in your last impression, and he adds further, "there are too many eyes upon it (the mine) for the public long to be deceived as to its value. An advance in price is inevitable." I believe him. It is only remarkable how

the "bears" have been able to keep the shares down so long. The public will be running to buy as soon as they get to 6*l.*—how strange they cannot see their value while they are so low!

TIN MINING IN CORNWALL.

SIR.—With respect to Tin, the frequent fluctuation in price is alike perplexing to both producers and consumers, and which is carried out in the most arbitrary manner. The tin smelters hold monthly and special meetings, and the tinplate manufacturers protect their interests by holding similar meetings. Not so the poor defenceless tin producer; it appears that he is at the mercy of a few monopolists. It will be in vain to look on the mining as a remunerative commercial enterprise so long as this state of things continue. The tin producers must organise themselves, and hold monthly meetings, and so endeavour to keep some control over the value of their property. All parties connected with tin realise large fortunes except the poor defenceless producer. He must bestir himself, now that already more than one-half of the British tin is consumed in the manufacture of one article, and is daily increasing, which is a fact that cannot be too generally known, and should lead to a remunerative price to the miner.—*Redruth, Feb. 20.*

A VICTIMISED TIN PRODUCER.

THE NEW GREAT CONSOLS, AND WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.

SIR.—I have been favoured with a copy of the prospectus issued by the parties interested in forming a company to work Wheal Martha under the name of the New Great Consols. I am not in the habit of interfering with other people's projects, but when I see the existence of the West Maria and Fortescue Consols altogether ignored in the prospectus and report,

whole of which, a work of many years, must be removed before either of these quarries can be properly worked. This quarry is also full of rubbish, and has been abandoned for many years. Some good slates have been made from the narrow veins in this quarry, but one of them contains that great bane of a slate quarry, "false joints." Altogether, it appears that all the slate which could be got without sinking deeper has been worked away, and for sinking there are at present no facilities.

The Alt Lechi Quarry is on the north-east of the Onens, and contains a narrow wedge-shaped vein of slate, which was worked to a point and abandoned many years ago.

The Ton Slate Quarry is on the south of the Alt Lechi, and has been also long abandoned. The rock in this quarry is exceedingly hard, and can only be made into rough tons and inferior slate, which seldom pay much under the most favourable circumstances; and in this case there are no available means of working to a greater depth, without an expenditure which the prospects at present would not justify.

Bigg's Quarry is on the south of the Ton Slate Quarry, and contains a good vein of slate, but of no great width. This quarry is also encumbered with a heavy dyke, that has to be removed, and which prevents the regular working of the vein. A separate steam-engine is required to work this quarry, which has also become full of waste. In fact, there is a total absence of system in the mode of working adopted, and the slate has been worked piece meal wherever it could be got, until every place became a deserted waste, and nothing can justify any expenditure upon the quarries, except working upon a sound principle, on a most extended scale, and at an outlay of at least 50,000*l.*, to which must be annexed the all-important condition of abundant tip ground being obtained somewhere. To dream of making profits out of any limited working of the present quarries, after 40 years of unprofitable work, is idle and delusive.

The prospectus of the Carnarvon and Bangor Slate Company (Limited) states that several hundred thousand tons of slate have been made from the Talyssarn Quarries, but it is prudently silent as to any profit ever having been made, as well as on the terms of the lease. Some of the reports are very old, and have appeared before. They are now re-published, without any date, as applicable to present circumstances.—London, Feb. 18. THOMAS HARVEY,

General Manager of the Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited).

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, —Mr. KILNER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts made up to January showed a credit balance of 186*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and adding the calls in arrear, 56*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the balance would be 204*l.* 15*s.* In addition to which there had been sold (but not credited) 138*l.* worth of copper ore, and 400 tons had been sampled; and there was sufficient tin-stuff raised to produce 40 tons of tin, the value of which had not been estimated.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the notice convening the meeting—in which shareholders were requested to attend, as a dividend would be announced—spoke for itself as to the results realised since the last general meeting. He was quite sure that shareholders could not be unmindful of the fact that for some months past mining had passed through a very severe ordeal, inasmuch as metals, more particularly tin and copper, had been at an almost unprecedentedly low value in the market, and, therefore, to be able to realise a tangible profit during such a period spoke much in favour of the intrinsic value of the mine, but no less of the financial skill and praiseworthy foresight displayed by their estimable purser (Mr. Wescob), to whom each shareholder owed, he might almost say, not only the prosperous position of the undertaking but also its present existence. (Hear, hear.)

Too much praise cannot be given either to Mr. Wescob or Capt. Nicholls for having developed the mines in the way they have, nor for the vigorous manner in which the operations had been carried on, for had it not been for their skilful exertions there would have been not only no dividend to-day, but the name of the Pro-Per United Mines would have been among the things of the past. All he (the Chairman) need say upon that point was that he sincerely hoped those successful exertions would be continued, and that they would be rewarded by a long and prosperous career. (Hear, hear.) He certainly congratulated the shareholders upon the improved auspices under which he met his fellow-shareholders upon the present occasion, an he only hoped, as he believed, that shareholders would be amply and permanently rewarded for their patience and outlay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WESCOMB said, before proceeding to put the resolution moved by the Chairman, it was, perhaps, necessary to confirm the resolutions passed at the last special meeting with reference to restitution upon the terms then agreed upon of certain relinquished shares.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HARTWELL, a confirmatory resolution was passed.

Mr. WESCOMB said the whole of the arrears of call, with the exception of 5*s.*, had been paid. Referring to the circular which he issued on July 31, he found he then stated that—"In my last circular I stated that I had confidence in anticipating being able to report favourably at this time of the mine and of its financial position. The mine is returning quite as much ore as I expected, for the average return of copper has been 375 tons per month, and of tin 12 tons per month. The price obtained for copper during the period embraced in the former account was 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, and no one connected with mining supposed at that time that copper would have fetched a less price, but it will be seen that our average price for the past four months has been reduced to 2*l.* 14*s.* showing a difference of 1*s.* per ton, or a total loss on copper alone of 12*33*s.** From the same cause—the reduced price obtained—we lose over 30*00*s.** on our tin ores. It is stated that copper and tin together have not been known so low in price during the past 40 years." And prior to the last meeting he placed before the shareholders the fair position of the property, showing that it was impossible at that time to pay the costs. He stated at that meeting that, although a large shareholder, he should not take any part in the discussion; if it were determined to go on he would continue, and if it were decided to discontinue operations he would not oppose it. The decision was, however, to go on, and upon the proposition of the Chairman (Mr. Kilner), a call was made. It was a curious circumstance that the first two months after that resolution the loss was the heaviest they had ever experienced; and in addition to that they had to contend against the financial crisis which particularly affected these mines. He succeeded, however, in effecting the necessary financial arrangements, and thanks to the skill and unremitting energy of Capt. Nicholls, the new men were brought into their present position, and he afforded him great security to be in a position to state that the report of Capt. Nicholls—which would be presently submitted—showed that at no period during the last seven months did the mine look as well as at the present time. (Hear, hear.) During those seven months there had been sold 90*81*s.** worth of copper, 64*42*s.** worth of tin, 67*s.* worth of lead, and 16*s.* worth of arsenic; after charging every item, including the cost-sheet paid this month for February, and every merchant bill there was a credit balance of 19*46*s.** 17*s.* 6*d.* in addition to which they had sold 138*l.* worth of copper (not credited), and 400 tons of copper (not credited), and there was sufficient tin-stuff in the surface to make 40 tons of tin, the value of which was not estimated; and the reserves in the mine were not of less value than from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) It was desirable that there should be more stamps, which would incur an outlay of about 100*00*s.** but thereby they would be able to immediately return a larger quantity of tin. During the last week three or four ends in the eastern mine had greatly improved for copper, where hitherto their heavy loss had been incurred—as its development progressed they might fairly expect good returns of copper. He need hardly say he was exceedingly gratified at the present altered circumstances under which he met his fellow-shareholders, and too much commendation could not be given to Capt. Nicholls for the satisfactory and truly miner-like way in which he had developed the property. (Hear, hear.) As to the amount of dividend, it was suggested that it should be 5*s.* per share, which would absorb 150*00*s.** out of the 19*46*s.** He thought they might fairly expect there would not be a bad balance sheet presented at the next meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The report of the agents was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 22.—During the past seven months the following work has been done:—The 90, west of Hill's, is driven 14 fms. 3 ft. 10 in., and communicated with Hand's shaft; this laid open some productive ground, which is now being worked on tribute. The 90, west of Hand's, is driven 22 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; the lode for the last 12 fms. has been worth 12*s.* per fm., and is now of the same value for tin and copper; we have 12 men stonking in back of this level, the lode producing about 14*s.* worth of tin and copper per fm. The 80 west is driven 18 fms. 5 ft. 8 in.; the greater part of this drivage is productive for copper, but the end now produces tin, worth about 7*s.* per fm. Gard's winze, in this level, is producing some copper and tin—saving work. Carter's winze, in this level, is worth 20*s.* per fm. for tin and copper, and will be communicated with the 90 fm. level end in about one month's time. The 70 west is driven 27 fms. 5 ft. 4 in., chiefly on Gwallow lode; 15 fms. in length will produce about 7*s.* worth of tin per fm.; this end is unproductive, and suspended until the western shaft is holed to this level. We have lately resumed driving the 50 west, on Moor lode; it is yielding good stones of ore, and is very promising for improvement. The 40 west has been driven 39 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; the lode for 25 fms. in length averaged worth 12*s.* per fm. for copper and tin. The end, on Gwallow lode, is now producing 5*s.* worth of copper and tin per fm.; and the end on Moor lode is producing stones of ore, with good prospects for improvement. The 50 west is driven 20 ft. 1 ft. 10 in.; the lode for 20 fms. in length averaged worth 10*s.* per fm. for copper; we have lately passed through 7 or 8 fms. of poor ground, and the lode in the end is now worth 10*s.* per fm. fortin, and improving; and as this is the farthest end west, we consider it a very important feature; at this level we are driving a cross-cut north to cut Gwallow middle and north lodes; the former of these was rich for tin in Gwallow, and the latter has been very productive in places for copper and tin in this mine. The stratum is congenial, and we look forward to the cutting of the first lode in about two months, and the second in about six months' time. We are also driving a cross-cut south at this level to cut Gwallow lode east of the junction, and expect to reach it shortly. We have 12 men stonking in back of this level; the lode is worth 10*s.* per fm. for copper and tin. The 40 west is driven 11 fms. 2 ft. 11 in., opening some tribute ground; the end is poor, and we have put the men to cross-cut south, being of opinion there is some of the lode standing by the side. The 80, east of Hoskin's, is driven 18 fms. 1 ft. 4 in.; some tiny ground has been laid open, but the lode is now small and poor; however, having a good run of the ground gone down in the 70, we are of opinion the 80 will soon improve. The 70 has been extended 12 fms. 5 ft. 9 in., the lode averaging 4 ft. wide, worth 12*s.* per fm. for tin and copper; we have about 10 fms. more to drive to reach the hookan-course, and taking into consideration the fact of the two south lodes having been productive each side of this cross-course in the upper levels, we expect a good length of profitable ground, and we shall soon be in a position to cross-cut south 10 fms. under these south lodes; this we consider a very important point. The 60 east is driven 16 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode is gradually improving as it approaches the cross-course, and the end is now worth 8*s.* per fathom for copper and tin. The eastern shaft has been sunk 16 fms., and a level driven west, and holed to the old workings, and we find large quantities of tribute ground for tin in the old mine. Moor shaft has been cleared and secured to the 30, and we have tributaries breaking tinstuff of fair quality at that level. The western shaft has been sunk 36 fms. 5 ft. 3 in., and holed to the 60. Hand's engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 3 ft., and we are preparing to fix a plunger-lift at the 90, in order to sink to the 100 so fast as possible, and drive west under the fine run of productive ground now being opened at the 90. Our ends have not been rich for copper for some time past, but are improving, and altogether present equal chances for success as formerly. Our reserves of tin ground have considerably increased, and the different levels looking better for tin than at any former time; we, therefore, recommend the erection of a water-stamps, by which means we can increase our returns of tin considerably. The ground driven in levels, 224 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; sunk in shafts, 45 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; cross-cuts, 25 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; stopes, winzes, &c., 472 fms. 3 ft. 7 in.; total, 768 fms. 2 ft. 1 in. The number of hands employed, 488.—JOHN NICHOLLS, WILLIAM GLANVILLE, JOHN HALL.

Mr. E. COOKE asked the average amount that was being paid for driving? Capt. NICHOLLS said that the amount paid was between 5*s.* and 8*s.* per fm., and from 30*s.* to 4*s.* per fathom for stoping. In reply to further questions, he stated that in his estimate of the value of the reserves he had not calculated anything for the tribute ground, but included only the tutwork operations.

Mr. BARGE said it afforded him much pleasure to testify to the generally efficient manner in which the whole of the mining details were carried out. He had no hesitation in stating that he never came away from any place more satisfied than he did from the Prosper Mines.

Mr. E. COOKE could fully endorse all that the previous speaker had said about the management of the mines. It was not the first time that he (Mr. Cooke) had made the remark that he never saw any mine in Cornwall, or elsewhere, where the operations were carried out so judiciously and effectively as at the Prosper Mines. He had upon previous occasions fully expressed his opinion as to the intrinsic merits of the mines, and therefore all he need do was to congratulate his fellow-shareholders upon the fact—the importance of which could not be overestimated—that an important improvement had taken place in the eastern part of the mines. There was one thing which shareholders should bear in mind—that, although the ends and stopes were not valued so high as in some mines, the ground was very easy; therefore, as large profits were realised as from those lodes which were valued higher. A great deal had been said about the machinery, and upon that point he should like to ask the agent to what depth the machinery was capable of taking the shaft?—Capt. NICHOLLS said the present sinking machinery was capable of taking the shaft 30 or 40 fms. deeper.

Mr. E. COOKE asked the names of the three lodes already cut?—Capt. JOHNS replied that one was Allan's lode, which made such large profits in West Caradon, another was Clymo's lode, which had proved so rich in South Caradon, and another Menade lode.

Mr. E. COOKE said if shareholders chose to throw away their shares at the present quoted prices, while the mine had such extraordinary chances, it was their own fault.

Mr. PETER WATSON said if the character of the strata in the new ground was any way similar to that in which those celebrated lodes had produced such large profits.—Capt. JOHNS said the channels of ground was similar that it was impossible to distinguish them. The rock and the country were hard—the same as in South Caradon and in West Caradon proper.

Mr. E. COOKE said it was not like possessing a piece of ground in an untried district, for it not only adjoined productive mines, but it contained the same lodes as those that had given thousands of pounds profit to the shareholders in this company.

Capt. JOHNS, in reply to a question, stated that if the mine improved only to give an increase of returns amounting to 50 tons per month the shareholders would not be troubled with any more calls. An improvement in any one part of the mine might give that.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

Upon the question of the call, the committee suggested that it should be 10*s.* per share, but Mr. PETER WATSON said that, as the largest shareholder, he should recommend a 15*s.* call. It was agreed (upon the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. COOKE) that the call should be 12*s.* 6*d.* per share.

Mr. PETER WATSON then proposed, and Mr. E. COOKE seconded, a motion (which was carried unanimously), that the best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to Mr. Hender, the lord, for his liberal consideration with regard to the dues, and that he be invited to give his consent to the new shaft being named after his only daughter—the Marsha shaft.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Johns for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the development of the mine.

Captain JOHNS, having acknowledged the vote, stated that if he had been in the habit of doing anything in mining property he certainly should purchase shares in West Caradon at present low prices.

Mr. PETER WATSON said there was great credit due to Captain Johns' son, who was present at the meeting, for the way in which he kept the books of the mine. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services. It was agreed that the next general meeting should be held on the mine.

▲ A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW MANSFELD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Great Winchester-street, on Thursday, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, M.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that each successive advance in depth has fully confirmed the expectation entertained of the value of the property, and the directors have only now to repeat that which they have stated on several occasions, that the want of skilled labour had hitherto impeded the prosecution of the works, and they have seriously considered what means they could adopt to lessen the difficulty. With this view a trial has been made of a machine which has been used in this country for hewing coal. The result of this trial, together with an inspection made by two members of the board of another stone-cutting machine, induce the directors to believe that the "schleifer" may be cut by machine instead of hand labour, and a considerable saving in the cost of extraction obtained. The directors have also called into their councils the well-known engineers, Messrs. William and W. L. Ziervogel, of Hettstadt, in the County of Mansfeld. Both of these gentlemen have been connected with the Old Mansfeld Mines for many years, and the directors are happy to state that the result of their deliberations with these gentlemen has been highly satisfactory, inasmuch as they repeat that the ores are equally as good as those of the old Mansfeld, and even richer in silver; and they advise a course of proceeding which would enable the company to fully utilise the existing smelting power without an increase of the present number of hands.

In order to effect this, Messrs. Ziervogel recommend that the hewing operations should cease for a certain period, whilst the opening of the ground should be pursued with all possible energy to a point which would greatly facilitate the hewing operations, and increase the production of ore per man as 1 to 4. The adoption of this plan will entail a delay of about fifteen months in the realisation of returns; but the directors are quite convinced that this delay will be richly compensated by the permanent advantages to be derived. Messrs. Ziervogel also testify as to the high value of the Brown coal concession. The directors continue to hold an unshaken confidence in the value of the company's property. Notwithstanding the postponement of returns, which an adoption of Messrs. Ziervogel's advice will cause, the directors are prepared, if the shareholders will co-operate with them, to increase still further the already large stock they themselves have in the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to have to express the disappointment of the board in not having been able to make such progress at the works as were expected at the last meeting. The cause was alluded to in the circular recently circulated among the shareholders, and was further referred to in the report of the directors. He told the shareholders at the last meeting that the fulfilment of the calculations depended entirely upon the obtaining of the necessary amount of labour. At that time they had about 10*s.* men underground, and they then hoped to be able to increase that number considerably. Shortly after the meeting he went over to the mine, and organised a system of recruiting, by which, it was hoped, they would be able to add regularly to the number of hands employed. They were successful in getting a small number of additional men, and a considerable number upon the muster-roll. But shortly after the war broke out, when they were not only unsuccessful in increasing the number of workmen, but many of them were abstracted, and, consequently, they were quite unable to extract the "schleifer" on hand. It was expected that at the conclusion of the war those men would return, and also others, but in this the directors were likewise disappointed by reason of a large number of regiments being still kept up to the maximum number. The directors had done everything in their power to get over these difficulties, but at present they were in much the same state, for they had not now many more men than at this time last year. In order to supply this want as well as they could, the directors had tried a machine that was used for coal cutting, but it was found to require some slight modifications by the patentees. The directors had long felt the want of some proper technical advice—no such advice could be obtained in that country, because the class of mining there was so entirely different to that in this country. After a great many enquiries and considerable trouble, they succeeded in obtaining the advantage of the counsel of two gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the report. He was glad to be able to state that they had at last succeeded in securing the earnest co-operation of the Messrs. Ziervogel, whose name was a sort of household word in mining of this particular character. The elder Mr. Ziervogel was for years senior officer at the Old Mansfeld Mines, from which he was receiving a pension, and he also was very well known as having introduced a process for desilvering the mineral which was extracted from those mines. Those gentlemen had visited the New Mansfeld Mines, and they say that, according to their view, many mistakes had been made, but that many things had been done which were perfectly correct. One very satisfactory feature in their reports was that they were quite satisfied as to the nature and extent of the "schleifer," which, according to their own analysis, was even richer than at the Old Mansfeld. The New Mansfeld produced 157 ozs. of silver per ton of copper, whereas the Old Mansfeld produced 150 ozs. The Messrs. Ziervogel advised the directors that they would be doing wrong to attempt continuing the extraction of the "schleifer" in order to extract it economically their advice was that the mine should be opened to a considerably further extent, where there would be no difficulty in procuring more men, because then they could earn a day's wages as easily as at the Old Mansfeld; and, moreover, when in that position 100 men would do as much work as 400. The Messrs. Ziervogel had made a calculation that there might be expected next year 150 tons of copper; in 1869, 175 tons; in 1870, 200 tons, and so on, increasing in regular proportionate ratio. In 1868 there would be earned a net profit of about 54*00*s.**; in 1869, 7*00*s.**; and in 1870, 10*00*s.**, and so on increasing. But to realise those estimates it was necessary to expend some 30*00*s.** to 10*00*s.** more to carry on the works up to the point advised. He admitted it was not pleasant for their expectations thus to be checked, but on the other hand it was most encouraging to have men like the Messrs. Ziervogel—who had been engaged in this peculiar class of work, and who certainly could have no possible interest in over-stating anything—thus express their firm conviction of the innate value of the New Mansfeld Mines. He might further mention that they were still striking the great engine-shaft, in which the "schleifer" was being rapidly approached. Another shaft had also been sunk 160 fms., over which large pumping machinery had been placed. It was mentioned in the report that it was necessary to alter the Articles of Association with regard

the property to the advantage of the shareholders, and he did not think they could give a stronger proof of their disposition to act cordially with them than that they were prepared to take one-third of the unallotted shares, leaving only two-thirds to be divided among the whole of the proprietary.

Mr. BROWN called attention to several items in the accounts, and enquired if the board retained in the service of the company the manager whose advice had led to much unproductive outlay?—The CHAIRMAN said that the board had confidence in Mr. Macdonald, as a straightforward man; but, as he had already said, they had fortunately succeeded in securing the active co-operation of the Messrs. Ziervogel, who will in future control the mining operations.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that in the estimate of Messrs. Ziervogel there was included the amount necessary to open out the brown coal sufficient for the requirements of the company. He also stated, in order to carry out the works suggested by Messrs. Ziervogel, and render the mines productive, it was absolutely necessary the shareholders should forthwith co-operate with the directors in subscribing for the remaining 1000 shares.

The report and accounts were received and adopted unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. A resolution was passed giving the directors power to dispose of forfeited shares for the benefit of the company. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, King's Arms-yard, on Wednesday,

Mr. H. B. ROBERTS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous one were read, and the subjoined report of Mr. J. Haywood, the managing director, was then submitted:

At no period since the commencement of our operations have I had so much pleasure in submitting a report for your approval. The quarry looks well, and I think we might prove at every point as its development progresses; and I think we might

try say we have now come to the turning point, having at the quarry about 60 tons of slates and slabs, value about £300, which, with those made during this month, we hope to dispatch to London early in March. The machine-house has been completed, and contains a portable steam-engine, six sawing and two planing tables, two travelling cranes, and the necessary shaftings and pulleys, all of which we are able to keep at work from the produce of the Back Quarry. Another machine-house will have to be erected during the ensuing summer. Front Vein: Levels No. 1 and 2 are completed. Level No. 3 is 190 yards long, and is in very hard trap rock. Level No. 4 is 180 yards long, and is also in hard trap rock. There are two contracts on the Whinstone band, and since my last report 3217 cubic yards have been removed (including 133 cubic yards of bone), making a total since the commencement of 7023 cubic yards. The Whinstone band has been removed from off one bargain close to that shaft sunk to Level No. 2 (which I stated in my last report to be completed), and it will be from this spot that we shall, in the course of six weeks, begin to make first quality roofing slates. I have no reason to alter the opinions while I have before expressed regarding the value and quality of this rock. In the Back Quarry the surface clearing remains as in last report—3800 cubic yards of top rock have been removed, and 240 yards of bone cut. Hitherto we have been much confined for room, and could only employ a small number of men; consequently our progress has been slow; but now that we have sufficiently worked the first contract in advance, we are enabled to start another contract and double the number of men. This will greatly expedite our operations. The lowest portion of this vein, only 10 yards from the surface, is very good and solid, and from it we are getting slabs of good size and quality, and good second quality roofing slates. When we get down a further depth of 15 yards, the rock will doubtless greatly improve for both slabs and slates. We also find a marked improvement as we approach the south, the cleavage being finer, and the rock more free from "wittens," or cross veins. Arrangements are being made to work this portion of the property in a more expeditious manner by means of steam-crane; and I have no doubt those who favour us with a visit at our general meeting, in August next, will be much gratified at the appearance of the quarry and the early prospect of a fair and increasing dividend; and may I here venture to hope that all will do their best to attend. Nothing can be more satisfactory to the directors, and to myself in particular, than that the shareholders should take an active interest in the undertaking.

Since the last general meeting the quarry has been visited by Mr. Neighbour and Mr. Lecky, who were much pleased with the progress of the works; believing good care is taken to have them conducted with economy and efficiency.

The accounts showed an expenditure upon the quarry of £743. 16. 7d., and a balance at bankers of £337. 0s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he had but to congratulate the shareholders that every day adds to the certainty that the company possesses a valuable property. The directors have always entertained that opinion, and he was glad to say that results now showed that it was fully justified. They had a good quarry, and it was rapidly and economically developed. They would find it stated in the report that "when we get down a further depth of 15 yards the rock will doubtless greatly improve for both slabs and slates." We also find a marked improvement as we approach the south, the cleavage being finer, and the rock more free from "wittens," or cross veins." The rock here referred to was supposed to be slab-slate only, notwithstanding their managing director's positive statement to the contrary; but the statement, however, had now been confirmed, for it had turned out to be a good roofing slate. The directors had always abstained from promising a dividend at any precise date, and were not now disposed to depart from their rule, although they thoroughly believed the time was not far distant. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. BRABY had much pleasure in seconding the motion. As a large dealer in slate, he was not unacquainted with the business, and he had no hesitation in saying that so far as he could judge the prospects of the undertaking were most encouraging.—A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether they could give any estimate of the amount of slate they would make in the next six months?—Mr. HAYWOOD, the managing director, said they were at present making about 30 or 40 tons per month.

Upon the proposition of Mr. WRIGHT, seconded by Mr. TAYLOR, it was resolved that Messrs. Haywood and Roberts be re-elected directors; and Mr. Cash was re-elected auditor, with 10/- 10s. remuneration for the ensuing year. It was agreed that the next general meeting should be held at the quarry in July or August next, and Mr. LECKY expressed the hope that it would be as well attended as the last one.

Mr. HAYWOOD, in reply to a shareholder, stated that at present there was no difficulty with regard to shipping, but that if an opportunity offered for obtaining a wharf of their own, upon favourable terms, they would no doubt avail themselves of it.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Adams (Chairman), being the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected; Messrs. Laundy, Harrison, and Harris were re-appointed auditors; and a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for their management of the affairs of the concern.

CAERHUN SLATE COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Great St. Helen's, yesterday.

Sir C. BLUNT, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. JAMES THOMSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the balance-sheet and directors' report were submitted:

The directors have been enabled to acquire the Caerhun Quarry, with the use of the tramway, on considerably lower terms than at first agreed upon. Only 700/- of the purchase money remained due in outstanding acceptances at the date of the balance-sheet, of which sum 175/- has since been paid. The directors made the first general allotment of shares on Jan. 22, 1866. As it was, the capital then subscribed was sufficient to pay the purchase money and other expenses, and leave a small working balance. The directors, after careful consideration, resolved to go on quietly, paying off the liabilities as they fell due, and carrying on the opening out of the quarry. The reports they have received from the quarry have been of the most favourable description, both as to the quality and the accessibility of the slate. The demand for slates, such as the quarry will yield to a practically unlimited amount, also continues enormously in excess of the supply. The works at the quarry have proved that excellent marketable slate is easily procurable, and it has been already laid open for working at two points in the face of the slate-rock. After the payment of all liabilities, the company has cash assets to the amount of £983. 11s. 10d. All that is now wanted to insure the prompt success of the company is a moderate additional capital, in order that the works may be vigorously carried on. The directors, therefore, appeal with confidence to the shareholders. If each will take but a few shares in addition to those now held there can be no doubt of the successful issue of the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the meeting to a report they had just received from their resident manager, Mr. John Morris, who stated that the quarry adjoined the Cwm Elgia Quarry, the value of which was well known. At Caerhun there is an immense amount of slate rock extending from the surface to 500 ft. high, and into this two levels have been driven, laying open rock from which slabs of any size or length can be obtained. As slate blocks are obtained some machinery will be required to make them marketable, and Mr. Morris recommended a Hunter's machine and a planing machine. The facilities for working are very great, there being abundance of water-power, and every convenience for sending away the slate. He (the Chairman) considered that they had ample evidence that the quality and quantity of the material was that of a first-rate working quarry. They had been more fortunate than many companies, which after working for years discovered that there was less to remunerate them than anticipated. The Caerhun was a quarry which would repay them for any amount expended, and with even moderate means would yield as good results as the neighbouring quarries, and well remunerate them for their outlay. If the capital could be increased the works might be successfully carried on at once, but it was absolutely necessary for the shareholders to lend the directors their assistance.

Mr. BENNETT had every confidence in the value of the property, but was much disappointed that profits had not been realised before this: the delay had been of great inconvenience to him, as he had taken shares to the full extent of his means. He would be glad to know how much of the expenditure was for actual outlay on the works at the quarry.—The MANAGING DIRECTOR said that, with the exception of the purchase money for the property, and a small amount for the preliminary expenses, the outlay was almost exclusively for quarry works—the directors had received no fees, their office rent was very low, and their secretary was at present receiving only the nominal salary of a junior clerk. The directors all held shares, upon which they paid calls in the same proportion as other shareholders, and altogether their affairs were managed in the most economical manner possible.

Mr. MARSHALL said that the statement just made had rendered it unnecessary for him to ask several questions he had intended to ask. He admitted that the state of monetary affairs during last year were most unfavourable, and upon that ground he was disposed to look upon the delay, which they had all more or less felt, as unavoidable. He had had the advantage of visiting the quarry, and was surprised to find that the managers' residence was but a little cottage, that the workmen's barracks were very cheaply though substantially constructed, and that the whole of the expenses had been very small. There was no doubt that they must set up sawing and planing machinery, and to do that they, no doubt, required a little more capital; he would, therefore, be glad to learn what amount the directors considered would be necessary to keep the concern going in a satisfactory but not extensive way.

The CHAIRMAN said that if from 200 to 300 more shares were subscribed for there would be no difficulty in the matter; and, in reply to a shareholder, stated that there were nearly 200 shareholders at present.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE (LIMITED).

Yesterday the adjourned special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street,

Mr. HENRY R. GRENFELL, M.P., in the chair.

The resolutions passed at the last meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN stated that the board had no further intelligence to communicate to the shareholders beyond that contained in the letters, from which extracts had been submitted. The directors had given their best attention to the subject of recommending some course of policy under the present circumstances of the company, the result of which was that at the last meeting of the board a resolution was agreed upon unanimously to the effect that the company should be wound up at such time and in such a manner as to enable the assets to be realised to the utmost advantage. The directors believed that the best way to wind-up would be to pay off the liabilities as rapidly as possible, and the only way to do that was for the shareholders to pay up their calls. He was afraid he must trouble the shareholders to attend a meeting—or that due notice would be given—for the purpose of submitting the necessary winding-up resolution.

Mr. PONZA had understood some shareholders, and one large shareholder in particular, had not paid their calls. If such were the case they ought to be at once made to do so.—The CHAIRMAN said he expected some remarks would be made upon that subject. The gentleman in question was the largest and most valued shareholder. He not only determined never to sell a share, but actually left in his will a clause to the effect that they should never be sold after his death. It was clear, therefore, that his intentions were that his shares should be held to the last. It was quite true that the trustees of his estate had not paid the calls. From the time the constitution of the company was altered he (the Chairman) had been endeavouring to persuade the trustees to pay the call, and all but one were willing to do so. That gentleman was, unfortunately, a member of the legal profession, and he found some legal objection to it—that was the reason the call had not been paid. He (the Chairman) had hoped that this very day an alteration in that respect would be made. As, however, such was not the case, the directors had therupon instructed the solicitor of the company to prepare and file a bill to compel those trustees to administer the funds of that estate in Chancery, and to decide whether they were liable or not. The directors had been throughout unanimous on the point, and he (the Chairman) might say that his feelings were so strong upon the dishonesty of the proceeding, that the solicitor had this very morning been endeavouring to prevent his stating publicly what he had said in private about the matter. Indeed, had he so given his opinion he was afraid it would have been in language that might have been thought unbusiness-like and certainly not very parliamentary. As to the other shareholders the directors had all along taken legal opinion as to the power of compelling the payment of the debts of this concern.

Mr. PONZA expressed himself satisfied with the explanations of the Chairman.

After some further discussion it was agreed that a special meeting should be convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety or otherwise of winding-up the company.

Upon the proposition of Sir GEORGE HODGKINSON, seconded by Mr. PONZA, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. JAMES HUME:—The Mining Market may be said to be active as regards a sectional portion of the shares dealt in, but generally there has been a slight reaction. Shares in tin mines especially have been quiet, owing to the late fall in that metal. It is believed, however, that this fall is only temporary, and that we shall shortly see it much higher. The market history of the Tavistock district is a remarkable one, and it has often served to keep alive the mining market, when other districts have failed to excite any extensive dealings. It is a district that makes at times bunches of ore of sufficient extent and richness to cause great excitement in the shares of that particular mine for the time being; and it is easy to recall a dozen of such mines in this locality which, under this influence, have risen from a few shillings to a market value equivalent to 20,000/- or 30,000/- for the mine; and though subsequently these mines have receded, with the failure of the deposit, again to a nominal price, yet the fact tells in favour of mining as a speculation exceeding all other enterprises. Shareholders in market mines have an option. The market is a subject for their study, and the mine is another, and nearly all, upon reflection, remember the time when they might have realised fine profits on shares now unattractive; therefore, if a preference be given to the "bird in the bush," and the "bird in hand" be allowed to take wing, we must not blame mining or the market, for this is an error we are all liable to fall into. Whilst a mine is dazzling us with meteoric brilliancy on the market, the tendency in the holder's mind is to hold on, and in the non-holder's mind to become a possessor; and, until something occurs to convince the general mind that a mistake has been made, this tendency predominates. The PRINCE OF WALES MINE is the meteor of to-day, and likely to be so for some time to come, as good sales of ore can be made. The mine has attained a market value of nearly 30,000/-, and the dealing on the market are extensive. Shares are expected to go higher.

CHIVERTON MOOR is attracting deserved attention. The mine is fast approaching a profitable state. East of, and adjoining, the Chivertons is EAST CHIVERTON, destined ere long to become a little prize also. At EAST BASSET a very important point is near at hand. If a good lode be met with a great rise must take place in these shares. WHEAL UNY shares are good to buy on a quiet market. No mine will be more affected by an advancing tin standard. There are several other shares unattractive; and that in the third year they might be able to pay a good dividend to shareholders out of the profits of the company. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. POULET seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. BRINSLEY said he wished to know the number of shareholders. In doing that, he took the opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction the Chairman had given them that day, and expressed his belief in the smallness of the attendance evidenced a general feeling of confidence amongst the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the present number of shareholders was 160, and the calls and deposits had all been paid, except in the case of two small shareholders.

The report was then adopted unanimously. Mr. Poultney and Mr. Thomas

were the merit of being easily understood. On all sides this is acknowledged to be one of the best young mines in Cornwall. WEST GREAT WORK has recently been inspected for a shareholder by an agent of considerable standing, and the report has been read only by the gentleman who ordered the inspection and myself. I consider the statements contained in the report as being decidedly favourable. NORTH CROFTY shares are in favour, and those persons who have held the longest are most enraptured with the mine. At ROSE AND CHIVERTON they are doing extremely well. The cautious and vigorous manager will have a good statement before long. The high authority who testifies as to the great value of this property is in the enviable position of having no one to dispute his conclusions. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS shares have not been very firm, and I could easily account for this fact. It is evidently not always safe to be guided by "market price." GREAT RETTALLACK is viewed by "the talent" with mingled feelings of envy, disappointment, and good will. I rejoice at its promise, and with all my heart wish it success. I must confess that previous to this great rise from £1. to £1. I had given up hope; however, the rise here affords a striking proof of my general advice—"Buy cheap shares." There are those who can bear me out when I say that I did not overlook these shares at 4s. each. Some people, however, laughed at the advocacy, and would not buy. They will now give, I dare say, 3½ instead. There are many mines in which as large profits may be made as any reasonable investor ought to expect, and my long study of this business fully confirms this view. Look for a moment at some properties just coming into public notice. No man with the slightest regard for his reputation and knowledge of his business could gainsay the fact of their being first-class investments. But, beyond first-class investments, what are their chances? If they only turn out as analogy would predict, a large investment now would be a large fortune in the course of time. I appeal to the history of the past to bear me out in my views. I can only add that the little influence I have shall be exerted for, and not against, legitimate British mining.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Although the Market for Stock Exchange securities continues dull, there has been an active business in the shares of several mines. The present is an excellent opportunity for buying into mines. There are some that may now be bought to pay a high rate of interest, (say) 12½ to 15 per cent., or even more. The particulars of the PROSPER UNITED meeting appears in another column of this day's Journal, and is well deserving of an attentive perusal. I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is scarcely a mine in Cornwall selling so cheap. The erection of 68 more heads of stamp will tend greatly to enhance the profits, as there are hundreds of tons of tinstone at surface waiting for more stamping power to bring it into a marketable state. The obtaining the Gwathian sett by this company adds considerably to the value of their shares; but the most important thing to be noticed is the improvement that has just taken place in the eastern part of the mine. There are two levels—the 60 and 70 coming into copper ore. This is parallel with the run of ore from which, some 15 years since, 500 to 600 tons of ore per month, of rich quality, were sold. In such a position as Prosper United Mine is at the present time, I consider the shares cheap at 6/- PRINCE OF WALES MINE: It will be remembered how strenuously and constantly I have endeavoured to keep this mine before the public, and how strongly I have advised the shares being bought. As I have stated before, it would be premature to say it is going to turn out equal to East Caradon; but, suffice it to say, it presents excellent prospects, and indicates becoming a very profitable mine. The shares have had a great rise, but this is no more than I anticipated.

The adjoining mine, WEST DRAKE WALLS, should not be lost sight of. It is in the same number of shares, and contains the same rich lodes as the Prince of Wales Mine. I again repeat that there is capital enough in hand, not only to pay for the engine, but also to work the mine for about six months. During that time there is every probability of good discoveries being made, and I think it is not at all unlikely that for every 100/- laid out in the shares at the present price 150/-, at least, may be realised before any further call be required from the shareholders; and the sooner they are bought the greater the profit will be. They are a low-price share, hence I more strongly recommend them. WEST CARADON still presents most encouraging prospects. The shaft in the new ground is down about 2 fathoms only, and at the depth of 12 fathoms the lode will be met with. This lode in the eastern part of the mine has produced an immense quantity of ore, and given large profits, and is stated to have been found productive of copper ore at above 15 to 20 fms. from surface. The new shaft, on this lode, will be sunk from 15 to 20 fms. in about two or three months; and if a good course of ore be met with (of which there are excellent prospects), I have no hesitation in saying that the share will have a greater rise than they have had for a long time. Besides this lode, two others have already been discovered in this yet undeveloped ground, and it is well known that the rich lodes of South Caradon also traverse this part of West Caradon Mine. In this piece of ground the company unquestionably possesses a valuable property, which it is likely to restore West Caradon to its former position.

The Chiverton district still maintains its reputation as the greatest lead-producing district in Cornwall. The district, although so very productive, is as yet (comparatively speaking) only in its infancy. WEST CHIVERTON is such a great mining prize that it should stimulate enterprise to open up other mines; and I shall rejoice to see that highly promising mine, NORTH CROFTY, still looks exceedingly well, and, as I have said on previous occasions, will become one of the most important mines in Cornwall. There are also good indications of copper being discovered. In the 120 fathom level, going east, some good stones of copper ore have been met with. I have been informed, on good authority, that this level is coming under the ground from which the Bassett family realised a very large amount of money in dues or royalty upon copper ores. North Croft is a safe mine to invest in, with almost certainty of a great rise in price. The late drop in the price of tin is only equal to about 2s. per ton of black tin. After the Dutch sale of tin this month it is highly probable there will be a favourable reaction in the price of tin, and I again reiterate this is the time to buy into a few good mines.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—P.S. About half-past three o'clock this afternoon (Friday) it became known that the Dutch sale of tin was fixed for March 28, and would only amount to the exceedingly small quantity of 70,000 slabs, as against 100,000 slabs last time. This, with the diminished produce of English tin, and the increased demand for export and home consumption, cannot fail to cause a great rise at once in the price of Cornish tin ores, and which will tend to enhance the profits of our mines. Next week, no doubt, there will be a large business doing in the shares of all good tin mines, such as Great Wheal Vor, East Lovell, North Croft, Tinctor, Prosper United, Trumpet Consols, &c.

From Messrs

SAVATH HILLS.—H. B. Gross, Feb. 27: We have made good progress in washing of clay, and to-day have landed in the tanks about 40 tons, and are getting on with another 40 tons that will be ready for the dry as soon as it is completed, which is being pushed on with all possible despatch. We have nearly completed the wheel-plate for the stamps-wheel, which we hope to get in its place on Saturday, after which time we shall be getting on in fixing the stamps; and if our day, carpenters can attend we hope to get eight heads to work the following week, when we shall commence to stamp away the large piles of tin-stuff that we have on the floors, which I have every reason to believe will turn out equal to our most sanguine expectations. I have also much pleasure in stating that we have in the last few days opened up some branches at the foot of the hill, which are producing some very rich work for tin. From a sample tried to-day the ore is producing 30 lbs. of ore to the ton. We hope to open others in a few days, when I will inform you of the result.

SITHNEY WHEAL METAL.—T. Julian, S. Harris, Feb. 28: We have not yet reached the lode in the 170 fm. level cross-cut; we expect to drive about 10 feet further south. The ground in the cross-cut is very kindly for the lode, and the water has much increased. The last few feet driving we are looking forth to finding tin in the lode, as we are driving so as to come nearly under where we had tin in driving the level above, and as this level is about the level of the 174 in the adjoining mine, where the lode is very productive.

SNAEFELL.—Wm. Kitto, Feb. 5: The engine-shaft is sunk about 4 fathoms below the 40, and is now suspended, as per orders of Jan. 29. We continue to drive the 40 end north by six men, where we have a large lode, with little ore occasionally, and I think likely to improve as we advance. The driving of the 25 end north, and the sumpt sinking below this level, are also suspended, and we have resumed work on the western cross-cut, to see if anything remains in that direction. The lode in the 20, above the cross-cut, looks very promising, and produces some very nice lead and blende. I fully believe this will be found a continuous bunch of ore whenever we may reach settled ground, but to obtain this we must sink the shaft. We are driving the two adit ends with the full force of six men in each, but up to the present we find no improvement. The weather during the month has been very severe, but I am happy to say, the machinery is now going on without interruption.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, Feb. 23: In King's shaft, sinking under the 61, the lode continues large, and of a promising appearance for becoming metalliferous. The penthouse having been completed over the shaft, we are now in a position to commence driving the 61. In the 51, east of King's shaft, we have cleared the debris, and shall now commence driving on the course of the lode. In the 51, west of King's shaft, the lode is increasing in size, being now 3½ ft. wide, and improving in appearance, being more rugged than it has been, containing yellow copper ore, tin, and munde throughout. In the 50, west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of quartz. In the 20, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little copper, associated with munde and quartz. In the 20, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. We expect to communicate Old Tye shaft with the 20 on Monday or Tuesday next.

SOUTH DARREN.—The Boundy, Feb. 25: Setting Report: The 60 to drive west by six men, at 8t. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a good mixture of lead and copper ore, and looks fair for improvement. The 59 to drive west by six men, at 9t. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a little lead and copper ore, but not enough to value; the stratum of ground at this point is highly mineralised, which is a good indication for improvement. To stop the back over this level by six men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, west from the winze, by six men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, east from the winze, by four men, at 7s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, east from ditto, by four men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 9t. per fm. The 40 to drive west by four men, at 8t. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, containing spots of lead and copper. I expect from appearances an improvement in the lode shortly. To stop the back over this level, east from the winze, by two men, at 7s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 8t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, west from the winze, by six men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, east from the winze, by four men, at 7s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. To stop the back over this level, east from ditto, by four men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 9t. per fm. The 40 to drive west by four men, at 8t. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, containing spots of lead and copper. I expect from appearances an improvement in the lode shortly. To stop the bottom of the 30, east from the winze, by six men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11t. per fm. The 30 to drive west by four men, at 8t. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of soft spar and gossan. We are pushing on the dressing as fast as possible, and I hope to sample by the end of the week.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Mauder, Feb. 27: The winze from the 75 to the 90 is communicated, and good ventilation effected. The lode in the 90 north is 2 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of quartz, killas, and blende. We are now driving a cross-cut east from this point to intersect the east part of the lode, which has not been seen for some considerable distance. The lode in the 75 north is larger than the width of the level; the part being driven on consists of white iron and quartz, with small strings of lead on the west wall; we purpose cutting through the lode here also to ascertain its size and character.

SOUTH HERODSPOOT.—Wm. Goldsworthy, Feb. 28: There is no change to notice in the ground in the cross-cut in the 86 this week: still a pretty blue killas intermixed with strings of munde.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, William Bennetts, Feb. 23: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 20, by nine men, stoned to 10 fathoms, at 23s. per fathom, and to be paid for cutting chert-plat and fixing the same 8t.; the lode is large, being composed of quartz and gossan. The 20 east by four men, at 5s. 15s. per fathom; here the lode is in two parts: the south one is 10 inches wide, containing stones of ore and munde; the north part is also 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, and gossan.

TOLCARNE.—Feb. 27: New North Lode: In the 60 west the lode is over 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a kind lode. The lode in the 50, west of cross-cut, is 15 in. wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and is promising in appearance. In the 50 the lode is small and poor; we have about 6 ft. more to hole to the winze. In the 40, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing a small quantity of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 20, west of the cross-cut, is over 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medien, C. George, Feb. 27: The 197, east of Trevenen shaft, is improved, and now worth 3t. per fathom; the stopes in this back is worth 6t. per fathom. The 172 end is poor. The ground is much better in the 162 end, and the communication is expected to be made with the winze within a month, when the returns will be increased from the stopes we have sunk through in the winze. The 150 east, on the south lode, is poor, and we are cross-cutting to the north lode; about 6 feet will reach it. No. 1 stope, 10 ft. across this back, is worth 10t. per fathom; No. 2, 6t. per fathom. A stope in bottom of this level, west of the junction, is worth 7t. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the 125, east of old east shaft, is worth 14t. per fathom; No. 2, 8t.; No. 3, 7t.; No. 4, 6t.; No. 5, 7t. per fathom. Nine men and boys on tribute, at 10s. 8d. in 11.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—W. J. Holman, Feb. 28: In the stopes over the back of the adit level, 3 fms. behind the eastern end, the lode has much improved in appearance, and is yielding visible gold ore; the lode is 5 ft. wide; two additional men have been put on at this place. The adit end east looks well, and in 2 or 3 fms. more driving we may expect to meet with the shoot of gold now being worked in No. 1 stope. The lode in No. 4 sink, under adit, is improving in quality; the lode is 5½ ft. wide; the shaft is being carried down by six men, and will be soon in the gold-bearing ground. In the adit end, west from No. 2 shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide. The stope west from No. 1 shaft is being pushed in shallow adit east looks of a fair quality, and is now 6 ft. wide. All surface operations at Nos. 1 and 2 mines are progressing satisfactorily. At the reduction works the 32 heads of stamps are working well. The railway and stone-breaker are also in good working order. On Saturday about 70 ozs. of gold will be forwarded.

WESTMINSTER.—F. Evans, Feb. 26: I have to report favourable progress in all matters relating to the new work now being erected at this mine. We are busily engaged preparing slate and roof for boiler and engine-house, both of which we hope to cover in in the coming week. The shears will also be put up; it is 70 feet in length, of pitch pine, equal to new, and which I bought for 12t.

WEST AGAR.—Geo. Lightley, Feb. 27: Greville's Shaft: In the 154 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 144 west the lode is 3 feet wide, also producing stones of ore. In the 144 east the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the winze under the 144 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze under the 114 west the lode is 7 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. Middle Lode: In the 52 cross-cut south the south part of the lode has been cut, and driven through 2½ feet, yielding good work for tin. The cross-cut is being still driven to ascertain whether the lode is standing to the south or not. The remaining tuckwork operations are without alteration since last report. We sampled to-day 148 tons of copper ore.

WEST MARIA AND FORTSCHE CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, J. Donnal, Feb. 27: The 60 cross-cut north still continues to intersect parts of the Capel Tor lode, and we are yet unable to say if the main part has been met with or not; some of those which are intersected give good stones of copper ore. In the 50 east this lode has not been taken down for the week. Maria lode, in the 60 east, we have commenced taking down to-day, and are of opinion that by the time it is cut through, and all taken down close to the end, it will so drain the water from the 50 as to admit of the winze being sunk in the bottom of that level in the course of next week. In the 50 east the lode is worth 18t. per fm., and the stope in the back of this level is worth 12t. per fm.; and the stope in the back is worth 10t. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is looking a little better, and promising for still further improvement.

WEST ST. IVES.—Thomas Uren: The lode in the western end is continuing its size, and much richer in tin and copper, the greater portion of which is copper. The caunter lode is also producing good stones of copper ore, and has a very promising appearance.

WHEAL AGAR.—G. Lightley, Feb. 27: The following tuckwork bargains were set on Feb. 22.—Old Whim-shaft: The 140 to drive east, by six men, at 3t. 10s. per fathom. A winze to sink under the 130, by four men, at 3t. per fathom. The 110 to drive east, by four men, at 2t. 10s. per fathom. Western Shaft: The 110 to drive east, by six men, at 3t. per fathom. The value of the lode at the different points is without alteration.

WHEAL BULLER.—J. Inch, Feb. 27: The 92, east of Stevens' shaft, is worth for the 6t. per fm. The 92 west is producing tin, but not to value. The 10 west is worth 6t. per fm. The 80 east is worth 20t. per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 20t. per fm. The 70 east is worth 10t. per fm. A stope in the back of the 80, west of Hocking's shaft, is worth 20t. per fm. We set on Friday 21 pitches of 6t. men, at an average tribute of 10s. 9d. in 1t. The water in the past week has decreased one stroke per minute on the engine. The other parts of the mine are looking just as usual.

WHEAL BASSET CONSOLS.—John Rabey, Stephen Thomas, Feb. 27: This valuable property is situated in one of the best mineral districts in the county of Cornwall. It is parallel to and adjoining South Town and Great Wheal Town lodes on the north, which have given immense profits to the adventurers, and on the south by Wheal Music and old Wheal Basset lodes, which have also given large profits to the adventurers. The adit is driven west from the cross-cut, on one of the lodes, about 50 fathoms, which have yielded a large quantity of copper ore. This is considered a good indication for large deposits of copper ore in depth. There are three other large lodes, which traverse this sett-

from east to west, and have produced rich copper ore as far as they have been wrought on, and the same being embedded in a beautiful channel of light killas, which is quite congenial for mineral. There are also two cross lodes, running north and south through the sett, which oftentimes have great influence on the lode when they near those cross-courses. There is also a lead lode running parallel with the copper lodes, which has produced both lead and cobalt. The last cobalt the former company sold was 14 tons, at 100t. per ton for silver. We know of no sett in Cornwall with brighter prospects for a good mine than this.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Feb. 25: There is no change to report since my last, with the exception of the winze in the 96 east, where the lode is 2 feet below 10t. per fathom.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Feb. 23: The lode in the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, is at present poor.—Pryor's Lode: The lode in the new shaft, sinking below the 65, is improving its appearance as it leaves the gossan, and the leader is again forming itself on the south wall. In the 65, driving west of shaft, there is no change worthy of remark since our report for the meeting. In the 65, driving east of shaft, we have met with another cross-course, that has again heaved the lode. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7t. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 44, west of shaft, is worth for tin 15t. per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 4t. per fm.—Voite Lode: In the 44, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is small and poor. In the 24, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is unproductive. In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth for tin 4t. per fathom.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Feb. 23: Jardine's Shaft: The stopes in back of the 60, on Pulsford's lode, is worth 12t. per fm.—Old Sump: In the 45, east of cross-course, the north lode in the end produces good stones of copper ore and tin. The north lode in the 45, west of cross-course, produces good stones of copper ore and tin. The lode in the 60, west of Belfry's shaft, is disordered by a horse of killas, but we expect it shortly to resume its recent productivity, and producing good stones of tin. The 45 fm. level south endmen are set to rise on the cobalt lode to communicate with the 30 for ventilation; this lode is producing pieces of native copper; we expect to finish this rise by hoisting to the 30 next week. The adjoining mine is looking well in the level coming towards our boundary; their courses of ore are dipping away under our engine-shaft, and we do not think any great depth will be required to reach them. As the summer months approach we shall be enabled to sink this shaft with great facility.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Feb. 27: Trelawny's engine-shaft is completed to the 210, and we have commenced to draw stuff from the lode. The shaftmen are engaged in taking down ground on the eastern side, in order to commence the driving of the cross-cut towards the lode. In the 162 fm. level, north of this shaft, the lode is much the same as when last reported on, worth 25t. per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 210, at Smith's, since last report. The lode in the 196, south of Smith's shaft, though under the influence of the slide, is strong and large, producing saving work. In the same level north the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5t. per fathom. The sinking of Chipendale's shaft is progressing favourably. The tribute pitches set since the hoisting of the rise from the 108 to the 78, north of this shaft, are equal to our expectations. We sampled on Tuesday, the 19th instant, 53 tons (computed) of crock lead ore.

WHEAL GREENVILLE.—Wm. Bennetts, Feb. 28: Setting Report: The 120 east by six men, at 9t. per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., with occasional stones of tin. The 120 west by four men, at 5t. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of a very pretty gossan, and on the footwall there is a leader of copper ore; altogether, the lode has a very promising appearance for making copper at a deeper level. Two stopes above this level by eight men, at 2t. and 1t. 10s. per fathom, the lode in each place being worth 4t. per fathom for tin. The stopes above the 110 west by four men, at 1t. 15s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4t. per fathom. The stopes are increasing in size, and we hope to have an improvement very soon. The 30 west of Henry's shaft, is very good in the back part, but is not so productive downwards. In the 80, west of Judd's shaft, the lode is very regular, composed of sulphate of lime, quartz, and lead ore. In the 70, west of Kennedy's shaft, the lode is large and regular, producing good stones of lead ore. The 70, east of Carro's shaft, has passed through a small cross-course, which for the time has disordered the lode. In the 55, east of same shaft, the lode has fluctuated in value since our last, and we think it will improve again, there being a good lode in the winze in advance. In the 45, east of San Tomas shaft, the lode is small. We hope to hole Manjon's winze to the 100 fathom level in the coming week. The lode in Nicolas' winze has improved, which speaks well for the 55; the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in the 40, east of San Pedro shaft, is large, composed of quartz and lead ore. In the 40 west the lode is increasing in size, and we hope to have an improvement very soon. The 30 west of Henry's shaft, is very good in the back part, but is not so productive downwards. 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* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Royal School of Mines: Professor Warington Smyth's Lectures—the Borax Lake of California—Puddling by Machinery: illustrations of Mr. John Griffiths's Puddling-Machine—Silver Mining in Nevada—the Copper Mines of Chili and Bolivia—Annual Statistics of the Mining Interest—Slate and Geologically and Otherwise Considered—Hints to Emigrants, &c.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' DIRECTORY.—The edition for 1867 of the very useful and handsome volume annually issued under this title by Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, the well-known advertising agents, of Birch Lane, has just been issued, and, judging from an examination, by way of test, of the particulars relating to companies mentioned in various parts of the volume, the greatest possible care seems to have been exercised to secure accuracy. The large number of companies broken up and reconstituted during the present year must have rendered the correction of the book a labour of considerable difficulty, yet errors seem to be altogether avoided. The arrangement of the volume, which is the same as that of former years, is all that could be desired, since it offers equal facility for obtaining the required information whether the reader knows only the object of the company he seeks, the name of one of its directors, or the first word of its title. The information given is very complete, embracing, with respect to each company, not only its name and the date of its establishment, but also the details as to its capital, the amount paid, number and amount of shares, last dividend declared, and date of meeting, the names of the directors and officers of the company, and the situation of the offices. To the man of business there can be no more necessary companion to the "Post Office London Directory" than the "Joint-Stock Companies' Directory," now under consideration. It should find a place in every City office.

PRICE OF TIN, AND TIN MINES (From a Correspondent).—The announcement in the City yesterday afternoon that the sale of foreign tin was fixed for March 28, and that the quantity to be sold will not exceed 70,000 slabs, caused an immediate advance in the price of that metal of no less than 4*l.* per ton. The probability of a corresponding advance in the price of English tin within the next few days produced an active demand for shares of the leading tin mines at improved prices. Great dissatisfaction continues to be expressed with regard to the mode of selling tin, the general desire being that, like copper, it should be disposed of by public ticketing. It is mentioned that a tin-smelting company, with a large capital, is likely to be shortly introduced to the public.

THE DUTCH TIN SALE (Telegram).—Mr. L. Th. van Houten, under date Rotterdam, March 1, favours us with the subjoined particulars relative to the forthcoming sale in Holland. The Dutch Trading Company have to-day fixed Thursday, March 28, as the day on which the next sale of Banca tin will take place. The quantity brought forward will be about 70,000 slabs.

BRYN GWIOLG.—Some very important discoveries have taken place in this mine recently, which have considerably enhanced its value; amongst others a new lode has been discovered on the western boundary, about 6 feet wide, producing large masses of pure galena; and being a continuation of the great Pant-y-Goff vein, great expectations are entertained of it.

MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The improvements in the 19*4* fm. level at Metal shaft, and the 17*4* and 16*2*, west of Ivey's shaft, continue to hold on well, and have much improved the prospects at the bottom of the mine.

DOLGELLY.—Mining prospects are improving in this neighbourhood: a few weeks ago a discovery was made of a splendid copper lode in a property adjoining the celebrated Gladrin Mine, which contains a very large yield of copper ore, and the outcrop of the lode may safely be estimated to be worth at least 50*t.* per fathom. It is being worked by a few local proprietors, and promises to be a great success. The Gladrin Mine, which is a similar formation to the celebrated Parys Mountain in Anglesea, is adjoining, and about to be worked by a public company.

PRINCE OF WALES is looking splendid. The 45 east is 3*1*/*2* ft. wide, worth 4*5l.* per fathom, driving at 4*l.* per fm. The winze in the 45 east is worth 4*0l.* per fm., sinking at 6*l.* per fathom. The 55 east is worth for the north part (4*ft.* wide) 5*5l.* per fm., driving at 10*l.* per fm. The 55 west is improved to 5 ft. wide, worth 5*0l.* per fm., driving at 13*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the 45 east is worth 20*l.* per fm., stopping at 4*5l.* per fm. These points are worth 19*0l.* per fm., and working at a little over 2*5l.* per fathom. The course of ore in the 45 is holding out well, having been driven nearly 40 fms. through a continuous good course of ore. The 55 is a great improvement on the 45, and should it still continue rich in the next level (the 65), the Prince of Wales Mine will rank as one of the foremost in the county. This mine has risen to its present condition solely on its merits. Some time since it was reported in the Journal that the Chairman of the Devon Great Consols had purchased 2000 shares in the Prince of Wales; he thus exercised sound judgment, and made an investment that will yield him a handsome profit.

PENHALLE WHEAL VOR.—If the points in operation meet with such results as the indications present, a valuable and important property will be speedily opened. More than 4 tons of tin were sold, for three weeks.

PROSPER UNITED.—The accounts at the meeting on Tuesday were most satisfactory, and reflect the highest credit on the management. The balance available for dividend was 19*36*6**, besides the last sale of copper, amounting to 18*37*1**, and 400 tons more sampled, together with tinstuff sufficient to return 40 tons of tin. A dividend of 5*s.* per share was declared. The future prospects are exceedingly good, the reserves being worth from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* This affords another instance of pluck and perseverance meeting with its due reward. A few months ago it was just the toss of a halfpenny whether Prosper United should be abandoned or carried on. The purser, Mr. C. Wescomb, who held a large stake in the mine, manfully held on, and I sincerely congratulate him on his success.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The operations at this mine are fast approaching a highly interesting point. The recent discovery of fine stones of copper ore in the engine-shaft has inspired all concerned with the hope that a rich ore of copper ore is at hand.

WEST ST. IVES.—This mine is likely to be a great success. It has recently been inspected by three independent agents, who are quite agreed as to its great merits.

WEST DRAKE WALLS.—The rich copper lodes of the Prince of Wales Mine run through this sett. Every fathom of ore ground driven in the direction of West Drake Walls enhances prospectively the value of the latter. The shares in Prince of Wales Mine a few months ago were selling at about the same as West Drake Walls are now, for a few shillings; they have advanced 700 per cent., and will double or treble their present price before long. This speaks volumes for the prospects of West Drake Walls. The risk is small, and the chances of success are very great indeed. Operations will shortly be commenced on a most promising looking lode.

WEST GREAT WORK MINE is said to be looking remarkably well. They have resumed the sinking of the winze in the bottom of the 30 in a good course of tin, and the driving of the 40 has commenced, where they are already breaking good tinstuff. They sold last week 6*1*/*2* tons of black tin, for four weeks, which left a profit of over 60*l.*, and have broken 15 tons of good quality copper ore from the new lode in the same time.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—On a visit to these mines, I was exceedingly pleased to see the improvements that are taking place at the 6*0* fm. level east, on the West Maria lode; a good discovery is expected daily. The 50 fm. level on this lode is worth 4*1*/*2* tons per fathom, and a further improvement is looked for; the last 20 fms. driving has been through a good course of ore. This lode at the 40 fm. level is 4*1*/*2* feet wide, producing saving work for copper. There is no question, from the large quantities of mangle on the back of the lodes, and the copper improving in quality as the levels are extended east, they will soon open out a large and productive mine, which in a little time must meet its own cost.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—The lode is cut in the 40 fm. level, driving west; it is 2 feet wide, with good saving work for tin throughout, and some very rich branches of tin in the lode. After persevering for a long time, the adventurers are likely to be rewarded. This mine is a little west of Trumpet Consol, which has profited nearly 1000*l.* this quarter.

AT GREAT RETALLACK MINE the engine was put to work on Monday last, and the operations for proving the lodes below the adit level will now be vigorously proceeded with. The adit level has been driven on No. 2 lode for upwards of 40 fms., the lode for the entire distance presenting the finest indications of a deposit of lead below.

The operations for the finding of the junction of the two Great Retallack lodes in NORTH RETALLACK MINE are progressing satisfactorily. The ground is of the most favourable character, and the agent is very sanguine of meeting with lead at the junction of the lodes.

EAST HOLYFOLD MINES (Tipperary).—Owing to the apathy of the parties most concerned, the materials on these mines have been sold, under a decree from the magistrates, for wages due to the workmen; thus destroying every probable opportunity of realising anything for the outlay made, either by sale of the sett or of re-working the mine by the formation of additional shares. The lord of the soil has taken possession of the sett, which by neglect has been, to all intents and purposes, forfeited. Already applications have been made for grants to work the mines efficiently, and there will be little difficulty in obtaining capital for that purpose. Had timely and decisive measures been adopted, no doubt some benefit would have been available for the unfortunate shareholders.

Petitions for winding-up the West Rosewarne Mining Company, and the Great Wheal Fortescue Mining Company, are to be heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries at Truro on March 2. A petition for winding-up the Norwegian Copper Company (Limited) is also to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on March 2.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 1, 1867.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	IRON.	Per ton.
Best selected, p. ton	84	0	86	0
Tough cake and tile	81	0	82	0
Sheathing & sheets	85	0	86	0
Bolts	90	0	—	—
Bottoms	91	0	—	—
Old (Exchange)	72	0	—	—
Burra Burra	83	0	—	—
Wire	per lb.	1 1 0	—	—
Tubes	—	0 1 0	—	—
BRASS.	Per lb.	—	—	—
Sheets	per lb.	10d.	—	—
Wire	9d.	—	—	—
Tubes	11d.	—	—	—
Yellow Metal Sheath-p. lb.	7 <i>3</i> 6d.	—	—	—
Sheets	7 <i>3</i> 6d.	—	—	—
SPELTER.	Per ton.	—	—	—
Foreign on the spot	21 12 6	—	—	—
" to arrive	£21 12 6	21 15 0	—	—
ZINC.	In sheets	28 0 0	—	—
TIN.	STEEL.	Per ton.	—	—
English blocks	90 0 0	—	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14 0 14 10 0
Do., bars (in barrels)	91 0 0	—	(hammered)	16 0 16 10 0
Do., refined	93 0 0	—	Ditto, in faggots	16 10 0 17 10 0
Banca	88 0 0	—	English, spring	19 0 23 0 0
Straitz	84 10 0	—	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0 7 0
TIN-PLATES.*	Per box.	—	LEAD.	Per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Ditto, ordinary soft	19 10 0
IC Ditto, 1st quality	1 16 0	1 18 0	Ditto, LB	15 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 6 0	—	Ditto, WB	22 5 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 12 0	—	Ditto, sheet	20 5 0
IC Coke	1 4 6 1 5 0	—	Ditto, red lead	21 5 0
IC Ditto	1 10 6 1 11 0	—	Ditto, white	27 0 0 30 0
Canada plates, p.ton.	13 10 0	—	Ditto, patent shot	23 0 0
Ditto, at works	12 10 0	—	Spanish	19 0 0

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—We are unable to report any improvement in the condition of the Metal Market, which still continues in anything but a satisfactory state. Although a few orders are continually coming in, so that there is not an entire stagnation in business, yet there is no appearance of animation whatever in the market, and notwithstanding the very favourable position of the money market, and the ease with which accommodation can be obtained, together with the present low prices of metals generally, there is no disposition whatever shown to enter into any speculative transactions in metals, although there are many circumstances which combine to render such transactions not merely safe, but also every probability of being eventually very remunerative. Still, with so dull a market as is now manifested, it can hardly be expected that speculators should make any movement, but as soon as matters take a more promising turn we may expect to find that they will be eager to avail themselves of the facilities offered while they have the opportunity of doing so, as it cannot be expected that prices will long remain at their present low position, any favourable reaction arising being sure very speedily to send them up, and we think there cannot be much doubt, as the season becomes more advanced, that we shall find a better feeling arising in the metal trade, and already some portions of it are looking very confidently forward to the future, and are anticipating that a considerable revival will take place during the spring.

COPPER.—The market for this metal continues very dull, and sales are of a very limited amount. Prices of English are rather easier. Banca has been sold at 8*3* 1*d.*, and Chili bars at 7*4* 1*d.*

IRON.—In Staffordshire the improvement in the demand continues. There is a moderate influx of home orders, and the works are generally able to make rather more time. The hopes which the recent news held out that the increased tariff will not be adopted in the United States is received with satisfaction, the hostile influence of this measure having been the most discouraging feature in the prospects of the trade. In Welsh the slight movement in the trade is fully maintained, and the enquiries received from the foreign markets lead to the hope that considerable orders will be placed during the spring months. Several cargoes have been cleared out for the United States, and if the new Tariff Bill is withdrawn there is every probability that American requirements will be still further increased; but should the proposed additional duties be imposed, there is no doubt that a serious check will be given to the demand from that country. Several continental contracts for rails are expected to be shortly placed, and the Indian railway companies are already in the market for supplies of iron, and as the year advances they are likely to be larger customers. Home business remains without any material change, but there are indications that buyers who have been withholding their specifications, owing to want of funds, will shortly be in a position to enter into transactions. In Swedish iron the demand still continues good, and prices are a little firmer. In Scotch pig-iron very little business is doing for speculation, but for shipment and consumption a fair amount is taking place; the price has rather improved towards the close of the week, the last price received from Glasgow being 5*s.* cash.

LEAD.—A fair enquiry exists, and prices are still well maintained.

TIN.—The demand for English still continues only limited. In foreign very little business doing, and sales are both small and very uneventful. Straits is now quoted at 8*4* 1*d.* cash. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants on Feb. 28 was 113,966 slabs, against 76,950 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale 85,764 slabs, against 144,948 slabs same time last year. The next public sale in Holland is fixed for March 28, when 70,000 slabs will be brought forward. There will be no other sale until September.

SPELTER.—The market has become decidedly firmer, business having been done on the spot at 21*1*/*2* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and for future delivery at 21*1*/*2* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 21*1*/*2* 15*s.*

TIN-PLATES.—The works are fairly employed, and for charcoal-plates there is a tolerably good sale.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain without change.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 1.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—Prices firm, market fair, enquiries promising, pigs moving, bars better, plates still quiet, general condition of trade improving.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET occupied the attention of the dealers for some time this week, yet a very large amount of business has also been transacted in different mines, and particularly so in the Prince of Wales, which seems at last to be generally considered an established mine; indeed, there can be little doubt that no such discovery has been made in Cornwall since the time of East Caradon or Devon Great Consols; and the mine has been not only a great coup for the principal dealers in the market, but also of great benefit to the public, who invested in it at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per share, and still hold very largely. That something of this sort was wanted to encourage legitimate mining everyone must allow, and it is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the public as well as of the present shareholders, that the mine may continue to open out as it is now doing. East Caradon shares rose in a short time from almost nothing to 300,000*l.* in market value, but comparatively it benefited only a few lucky holders. The Prince of Wales at present price stands at 30,000*l.*; and, as the shares are more widely distributed, the great rise which must take place as the mine progresses will be of more wide-spread benefit to the mining interest. Great Retallack shares have also been largely dealt in, and have now risen from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*1*/*2* 10*s.*, in anticipation of getting a course of lead in the next level, which will be seen in about six weeks' time. The shares leave off 3*1*/*2* to 3*1*/*2*. West Chiverton, 59 to 61; at the meeting, held on Feb. 21, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 15,765*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, after charging 493*l.* 15*s.* for re-grant of western ground, and, after payment of dividend of 6000*l.*, a balance is carried to credit of next account. The report states that the large deposit of lead from which the present profits are being made lasted for 170 fms. long in the 80. At this point an uncongenial channel of ground was driven through for 30 fms., when, in cross-cutting north, a lode 11 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom was dis-

covered, with indications warranting the strongest expectations of permanency, and this has considerably enhanced the value of the mine.

Chiverton Moor, 7*1*/*2* to 7*1*/*2*; at the meeting a call of 5*s.* per share was made, the accounts showing 375*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the company. The lead sold realised 898*l.*

nugget is really a fine one, and well worthy of purchase by the Canadian Government for the Paris Exhibition."

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2158 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,777. 4s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard 108 $\frac{1}{2}$. 15s.; average produce, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price per ton, 5s. 9d.; quantity of fine copper, 162 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

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At Coed Madog slate Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the accounts to Dec. 31 will be submitted, showing cash at bankers, 81. 10s. 11d.; and signs on hand, 265L—373L, 10s. 11d. The debts and liabilities amount to 1333L. 2s. 1d. Mr. Thomas White reports that during the year ending Aug. 31 last 342 tons more slates were made, realising 571L. 3s. 5d. more upon sale, showing an increased value of 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. At an extraordinary meeting, to be held immediately after, it will be proposed “That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of 20,000L., by the creation of 5000 additional shares of 1L. each, and that the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to issue such 5000 additional shares, upon such terms as they may think advisable.”

The Queen's Hotel, at Aberystwith, and the Devil's Bridge Hotel (formerly belonging to the Hafod Hotel Company, Limited), which collapsed on its own petition, under the pressure of the panic, and went into voluntary liquidation, has been purchased from the liquidator entire as a going concern by a new company (consisting in the main of the same parties, who have subscribed extra capital), and registered as the Mid-Wales Hotel Company (Limited). Four of the old directors, with Mr. William Tipping, of Brasted Park (Director of the London and North-Western Railway), will form the new board of directors, Mr. Balcombe retaining his seat as managing director. The special meeting to confirm the necessary resolutions was held yesterday (Friday) at the Victoria Hotel, Euston-square. In the interval of the collapse and the reconstruction the Queen's Hotel has been finished by means of capital found by the old directors. It is now in complete and decorative order, and its accommodation exceeds one hundred bed-rooms.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been much below the usual average. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 15s., 15s., 15s.; West Bassett, 1s. to 1s.; West Chiverton, 62, 59s., 60; East Lovell, 9s.; East Wheal Russell, 3s., 3s.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1s.; Port Phillip, 1s.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 2s.; Don Pedro North del Rey, 1s. prem., 5-16 prem.; United Mexican, 2, 2 7-16, 2s., 3, 2s.; St. John del Rey, 52s.; Anglo-Brazilian, 9s.-16; Pestarena, 1s.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (under date March 1) write—This metal has gone very flat, the continued absence of business being more sensibly felt this week than hitherto. We, therefore, quote prices for all kinds of English rather lower.

Fine copper is held nominally at last week's rates, with one or two transactions reported at a reduction. A cargo of ore is said to have been done at 14s. 6d. per unit. Chill bars show signs of weakness, upwards of 200 tons have changed hands at 74s. but this price cannot now be obtained for any important parcels. The mail just received advises shipments of 1490 tons of bars, and 875 tons of copper in ores and regulus for England. Besides this, 400 tons of copper in ore and regulus is advised for the United States, and 135 tons of bars for France, making the total shipments for the fortnight ending Jan. 16, 1867, 2450 tons—a very large shipment, especially taken in conjunction with the small demand.

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Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been a slight advance.

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WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special exports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to "recommend" mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, a far-extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

"BRASS."—The first public sale of copper ore in England was in 1729, when 225 tons were sold for the year, or less than now sold almost weekly. Twelve years before this, in 1717, money was first coined from English copper to the extent of 700 tons, and the Government paid 147 per ton for it.

"IGONOTS."—"Killas" is clay-slate. No rule can be laid down, for in some mines the ore "makes"—that is, is found deposited—in killas, and the vein becomes impervious directly it touches the granite. In others the ore is rich in granite, and poor in the killas. The junction of killas and granite has generally been considered the best spot for mineral. The geological formation of the Prince of Wales seat is considered very favourable.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The saw piling was 99 tons, and not 75 as computed and originally intended. The first parcel, 52 tons, brought £1. 5s. per ton, and 47 tons 7s. 8d. total, with the carriage of 5s. per ton added, over £600, or 100£. more than estimated at the meeting.

"X. Y. Z."—We think well of 1, 4, 5, 6. Sell the others.

"J. B." (Dublin).—We have no doubt that when Prince of Wales shares shall reach £1, the public will rush in and buy, though the sensible part of it will follow the example of our correspondent, and pick up all they can at once. No one can read this week's report without arriving at the conclusion that no discovery like it has been made in Cornwall for many years. We have no fear about the mine in any way ourselves. The old cry, that it is "too rich to last," will be sure to be made, but we do not regard it. The same thing was said of Devon Consols, and prevented many people buying at 100£. per share, though they soon afterwards rose to 800£. per share, and to those who say it of Prince of Wales we would remark that at Hingston Down, the adjoining mine, there is now a course of ore worth 100£. per f.m., and 130 fms. deep. The Prince of Wales is only 55 fathoms deep, and it will take many years to get to 130. The cost of working is about 300£. per month, and 100 tons of ore a month (and we shall do more than this from the present level) as rich as the last sale would, therefore, produce a profit of 500£. a month, or 6000£. a year, which, on 21 per cent., would be over 20 per cent. But the mine, if it continues as rich as to the next level, will do more than double this, and we see no reason why good dividends should not be commenced before the year is out. On Feb. 9 we mentioned, in this place, that after driving the 45 east a few feet a bar of peach came in, and reduced the value of the lode, but when it had been cut through the lode was richer than ever, and the same thing, we added, might happen at the 55. This is now the case, and the lode worth 25£. per fathom, and may for a time become of less value.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS, REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MR. MICHAEL HENRY,
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Translations of Catalogues, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. HENRY has had especial experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

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Bankers: Consolidated Bank, and Metropolitan and Bank (Limited).

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—Mr. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors" for the present month contains a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies, showing the depreciation in value during the last twelve months; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies up to Tuesday, the 12th instant. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; Investments—Domestic and Foreign; Gold and Silver Mines; with special observations on Frontino and Bolivia, and Chonales Gold Mines; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies.

224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Feb., 1867.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

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MR. JOHN HOSKING, MINING ENGINEER, (late of Ashburton, Devon).

Mr. HOSKING, having had 20 years' practical experience, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS MINE SURVEYOR, VALUER OF MINING MACHINERY, or to INSPECT ANY MINING PROPERTY, either at home or abroad. Terms on application.—14, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, CALL THE ATTENTION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND WATERWORKS COMPANIES to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of almost every description of CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, at low rates. Plans, estimates, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON
MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 449, STRAND, LONDON, W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to receive train prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO INSPECT AND REPORT ON MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO QUARRY INVESTORS.—MR. JOSEPH KELLOW, SLATE QUARRY INSPECTOR and PRACTICAL ENGINEER (twenty-five years of practical experience), takes this opportunity of informing his friends and public companies generally, that he has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Nantlle Vale, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, to TREMADOC, in the same county. All orders will receive prompt attention. Private shareholders advised. Terms reasonable.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EHREHARDT'S BLASTING POWDER.—"R. H. F." (Dolgelly).—This powder has been already satisfactorily tested in America, and an account of the results obtained was published in the Journal of Jan. 26 in the letter of a correspondent, who witnessed the trials at Hoosac Tunnel. The powder is favourably received in America, nitro-glycerine alone competing successfully with it.

CRADDOCK MOOR MINE MANAGEMENT.—I endeavoured through the medium of the Journal, on Nov. 24 last, to draw the attention of my fellow-shareholders to the manner in which the operations at this mine have been carried on for several years past, and had hoped some of the distant holders would have availed themselves of the opportunity of being present at the last meeting, on Jan. 10, the more especially as it was held on the mine: they would then have had an insight into the position of affairs as they really stand, both in a financial and practical point of view. This meeting, being precisely similar to those originally held at the purser's offices, was only attended by a few local, and mostly practical, shareholders, and was of a very unsatisfactory character; these local holders generally attend, and are the parties aggrieved with the present system of management, well knowing the true merits of the mine. As the next meeting is fast approaching, I really hope that some of the distant shareholders, for their own interest, will embrace the opportunity of being in attendance, when they will be able to form some idea of the actual position of the mine as at present conducted, and what measures should be devised towards the future and more energetic development of this valuable property.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Liskeard*, Feb. 27.

PURCHASERS OF COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD.—"J. R." (Hamburg).—A complete list was published in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* of May 12, 1866.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received.—"Fair Play"—"Justice"—"J. G."—"Clivelejer"—"Old Drake"—"Coal"—"Not Ambitious."

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 1867.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

The reply of the Inspectors to Mr. Secretary WALPOLE'S enquiry as to "whether additional means might not at once be devised for preventing, if possible, the recurrence, or at all events diminishing the risk, of such and the like accidents (alluding to the Oaks and Talk-o'-th'-Hill explosions) in future" is, on the whole, satisfactory, and many of the suggestions made are doubtless worthy of consideration, although, from the difference of opinion existing even amongst the Inspectors themselves, it is obvious that they should not be too hastily adopted. For convenience the joint and the separate reports may be taken together, more especially as by this means the opinions of the minority as well as of the majority at the recent conference can be very nearly ascertained.

The first general rule, of course, claims the most serious attention, and from the joint report it appears that "the Inspectors feel a difficulty in recommending that the words, 'under ordinary circumstances,' be expunged from this rule, however much they may feel disposed to do so, on the ground that extraordinary circumstances, such as sudden outbursts of gas and other matters over which there is no control, do actually occur." Upon this point Mr. LIONEL BROUH was in the minority, his opinion being that the words "under ordinary circumstances" should be omitted altogether. Mr. WYNNE concurs with Mr. BROUH, "as the flimsiest evidence makes the magistrates believe that the circumstances under which an explosion occurs are extraordinary." There can be no doubt that in this instance the opinion of the majority is the correct one, for the removal of the words "under ordinary circumstances" would render the rule positively worthless, for it is well known that in some pits it is practically an impossibility constantly to render harmless the noxious gases. That the flimsiest evidence is sometimes accepted by the magistrates as proof of extraordinary circumstances leading to an explosion is true, but this seldom if ever happens in a district where the Inspector troubles himself so little to learn the state of the pits under his care as to be unable to rebut the "flimsiest evidence" against him. Subjoined are the new "General Rules," as proposed by the joint report. The words between brackets [] are to be omitted from the existing rules, and those between parentheses () are to be added:

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries and ironstone mines, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the pits, levels, and workings of every such colliery and mine, and the travelling roads to and from such working places shall, under any circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing thereto.

2. All entrances to any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced off so as to prevent access thereto.

3. Whenever safety-lamps [are required to] be used, they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person, or persons, duly authorised for this purpose.

4. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

5. Every working and pumping-pit, or shaft, shall be properly fenced [when operations shall have ceased or been suspended] (at all times, excepting when repairs or other operations may require the temporary removal of the fence).

6. Every working and pumping-pit, or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined or otherwise made secure.

7. Every working pit and shaft shall be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

8. All underground self-acting and engine planes on which persons travel are to be provided with some proper means of signalling between the stopping places and the ends of the planes, and with sufficient places of refuge at the sides of such planes at intervals of not more than 20 yards.

9. A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft [when required by the Inspectors].

10. No single-linked chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in any working pit or shaft, except the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.

11. Flanges or horns of sufficient length or diameter shall be attached to the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons.

12. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine, worked by steam or water-power, used for lowering or raising persons.

13. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper (or efficient) steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.

14. The fly-wheel of every engine shall be securely fenced.

15. [Sufficient] bore-holes shall be kept in advance, and, if necessary, on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of gas or water shall be approached by a narrow working place not exceeding 12 feet wide, in which there shall be at least one bore-hole kept constantly in advance, and with flank holes on each side.)

16. (In all workings in coal where safety-lamps are used as a means of lighting, no blasting powder shall be used in such mine.)

17. (All working pits where steam or water-power is used for winding shall be fitted with guides.)

It is proposed that the ordinary mode of appointing arbitrators should be substituted for the mode now fixed by the thirteenth section of the Act; that serious accidents (sec. 19) ultimately resulting in death should be again reported; and that in Sec. 22 the minimum penalty should be 5*l.*, and the maximum 20*l.*, as it stands. The Inspectors are of opinion that the present number of twelve Inspectors is sufficient for carrying out the Act as it now exists. It is not contemplated that they should act as the viewers or managers of the collieries, but that they should be in the districts, that matters may be referred to them; and that upon accidents occurring which may appear to be of a nature to require it, or upon removable danger being reported to them, or their having reason to suspect danger, inspection may be made, and the requisite steps taken to enforce the provisions of the law. Such investigations press the responsibility of the management upon the only parties to whom it attaches, and produce good effect by causing precautions to be taken which are likely to prevent a recurrence of accidents. If the view taken by some persons, that inspection should reach further than this, were acted upon it would tend to relieve the owners and managers of the responsibility which now devolves upon them, and to throw it upon the Government, which, unless the Inspectors were made as numerous as the managers, and had an equally numerous staff, with power of control over the expenditure, they could not possibly undertake. The ventilation of coal mines requires hourly supervision; and notwithstanding all the care and attention that can be bestowed, serious ac-

cidents will, we fear, occasionally occur. The responsibility must rest somewhere, and, if it is intended to place it upon the Government, then the whole subject will require reconsideration. The points in which individual Inspectors differ from the general body will be referred to in a future notice.

COAL IN RUSSIA.

The principal coal districts in Russia have recently been visited by General Holmersen, who has written a detailed report of the results of his journey, and Major-General N. Iwanhoff has prepared an interesting paper on the quality of the coal found on the banks of the Choosovsky. The quantity of coal imported into Russia in the year 1865 was 34,527,320 poods=554,859 tons, and worth about 223,000*l.*; of this quantity England supplied 26,377,680 poods, and Prussia 7,990,240 poods. There does not appear to have been an increase upon the preceding year. There has lately been an increase in the quantity of coal extracted from the coal beds of Donetz. Instead of the yearly average of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 poods, the quantity produced last year amounted to 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 poods. Mr. Le Play, who visited the Donetz Chain in 1842, reported that there were then only 225 beds in a working condition, whereas there are now 700, and each year the spring rains bring to light others. Of the 8,000,000 poods above mentioned, 5,000,000 poods were furnished by the Groocheoka anthracite mines alone. There are 400 pits in the Groocheoka, the deepest of which is 280 ft., and though the beds nearest the surface are the only ones worked, 4,000,000 poods of anthracite were obtained in 1863. At greater depths more considerable masses of anthracite exist, and the beds to the north of Groocheoka, called the Velassosky, are not less rich than those just mentioned, while others equally rich are known to exist near Moulenaya, Ekatrinskaya, and in other localities situated on the Don, though they have not been worked, on account of the trifling consumption of anthracite; the price is 6 copecks per pood. At present the Groocheoka pits supply the anthracite for the Russian steamers navigating the Don, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof; and for the railway which unites the Don with the Volga. This coal is also sent to Astrakan, where it is used by the steamers on the Caspian

tous strike, and manufacturers must quote very low prices, or they are unable to get any orders. The inflated accounts which have appeared in one or two quarters about the marked improvement in trade had reference to a slight revival which was experienced a short time ago, and which arose from the pressure of importers in the United States, who wanted to get in their iron before the contemplated revised tariff could come into operation. The briskness, if such it could be called, was never sufficient to do more than throw a few orders at low prices into the northern market. Several firms, indeed, prefer to let their works remain idle than to accept the unremunerative rates which now prevail. The pig-iron trade partakes of the depression which exists in the other department. Prices are very weak, and sales have been effected at low figures. It is said, however, that there is a shade of improvement.

FRENCH IRON AND COAL.—The total production of iron in France in 1866 is officially estimated as follows:—Charcoal-made iron, 50,400 tons, of the estimated value of 782,880L; iron made with combustibles, 28,100 tons, of the estimated value of 390,200L; and iron made with coal, 733,400 tons, of the estimated value of 6,539,000L. The coal extraction of France last year was officially estimated at 12,000,000 tons, as compared with 11,300,000 tons in 1865. In 1860, the corresponding extraction was 7,500,000 tons; and, in 1850, it amounted to 4,430,000 tons.

CRIME IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.—In the year ending Sept. 20, 1866, the number of indictable offences committed per 1000 of the population was—0·49 in Derbyshire, 0·78 in Nottinghamshire with Retford, 1·62 in Staffordshire with Stafford and Tamworth, 1·65 in Warwickshire with Evesham, and 1·70 in Worcestershire. The number of known thieves and suspects per 1000 of the population was—3·54 in Derbyshire, 4·42 in Nottinghamshire, 3·66 in Staffordshire, 3·19 in Warwickshire, and 2·38 in Worcestershire. In five agricultural counties—Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Hertfordshire—the corresponding proportions were—Bedfordshire, 4·43; Buckinghamshire, 2·22; Cambridgeshire, 3·55; Essex, 3·08; and Hertfordshire, 8·46. The number of persons convicted for drunken and disorderly conduct per 1000 of the population was—in Derbyshire, 2·02; in Nottinghamshire, 2·38; in Staffordshire, 3·89; in Warwickshire, 1·71; and in Worcestershire, 1·24. In the agricultural counties before named the corresponding figures were—Bedfordshire, 2·02; Buckinghamshire, 1·67; Cambridgeshire, 0·43; Essex, 0·85; and Hertfordshire, 1·60. The rural population would thus appear to be less addicted to disorderly drunkenness than their mining and manufacturing neighbours.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF THE RHINE.—The extraordinary development of the mining industry of the Rhenish provinces and of Westphalia is worthy of special notice, as the production of coal and iron in these provinces will, undoubtedly, exert considerable influence hereafter as regards these articles in England. Formerly the importation of coal and iron into Prussia and Germany was immense; the importation of coal, even to the northern parts, has nearly ceased, whilst that of iron is limited to insignificant quantities for special purposes, and large quantities of iron are now exported from these parts to England and France. In 1857 it was prognosticated that the Rhenish provinces were making such rapid strides in the working of mines, and in the production of iron, that importation would in a few years entirely cease, and that they would be able to supply themselves without having recourse to foreign importation. This prognostication has been already more than realised. Since 1857 the importations have gradually diminished, and last year these provinces could boast not only of supplying their own wants, but they were enabled to export largely of iron both to England and to France. New works are constantly being erected, the mineral wealth is unbounded, the energy of the people has been called into active operation, and these provinces now bid fair to become quite as renowned in the course of time as the far-famed Black Country of the midland districts of England.

THE MINES OF SPAIN.—Among the Spanish mines of great wealth and celebrity we may first mention those of mercury, at Almaden, which up to the recent period of the Californian discoveries had exclusively supplied the markets of Europe and America. The mineral district of Almaden had been in former times exploited by the Romans and the Arabs; their produce could be increased almost indefinitely; but it was, however, necessary to fix a limit; on an average 20,000 quintals (39,368 cwt.) have been extracted per year from 1820 to 1849. Actually the amount is now 29,368 cwt., sufficient to employ 3000 to 4000 workmen. The consumption of mercury at present does not exceed 61,305 cwt., which are thus divided—23,621 for America, 19,968 for Mexico, and 17,716 for Europe. The Almaden mines yield from 29,000 to 31,500 cwt.; those of California, 14,000 cwt.; Istria and Carniola (Austria), and other countries of Europe, produce 5900 cwt.; but the exportation of mercury from California increases daily, and this competition, so prejudicial to the interests of Spain in the Spanish markets, threatens to become at a future period a veritable monopoly. The Spanish mines of argentiferous lead are those which, in all Europe, produce the most silver. Since the reform of the mining legislation, in 1825, a period of great activity has followed; at the expiration of 1826 more than 3500 mines were at work in the mountains of Gador and Luja. In the province of Murcia there are more than 1200 mines at present in activity, and those which have been opened during these last years in the Almudena Mountain are very remarkable for the richness of their produce. The lead extracted from these mines contains more than 1 per cent. of silver, or 30·7 ounces to the ton. The importance of the mines—Vigen del Carmen, Observacion, Animas, la Esperanza, la Concepcion, la Estrella, and others—is well known. The Carmen has arrived at the point of producing annually 20,700 tons of ore, and although the irruption of water had caused the works to be suspended, the lode has preserved its rich character. When the works have been completely cleared of water the produce will amount to its normal quantity. The Animas yields more than 1200 tons of metal, which may be valued at 60,000L. The other mines above cited furnish similar quantities. Those of Linares, a property of the State, which works them on its own account, deserve to be mentioned. The number of workmen employed in the province of Murcia amounts to nearly 11,000; their produce is annually about 400,000L. The principal foundries, established at Cartagena, occupy more than 4000 hands. The production of tin is also considerable in Spain, the richest mines being in Galicia and in the Asturias. Zinc is very abundant in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Santander, also in the mountains round Orduna, and can be worked to great profit. By protecting the interests of the railways, which propose to connect the general network of railways with the principal coal basins, the Government can enormously develop the metallurgical riches of Spain. A low-priced combustible is of the first necessity for foundries, in order that, especially in the interior, they may be profitably worked. When once this is accomplished, the mines will be rapidly and considerably increased in value.

BLAKE'S STONE-BREAKING MACHINE.—The Corporation of Leeds had just purchased one of Blake's patent Stone-Breakers, from the inventor and part proprietor of the patent, Mr. H. R. Marsden, of the Soho Foundry, Meadowhall, and last week it was set to work at the Corporation stone yard for the first time. The machine, which is extremely simple in its construction, is designed to save both money and labour in the operation of stone-breaking, and is therefore of great value where, as in the case of Leeds, there is a large extent of roads constantly requiring repair. The machine purchased by the Corporation, though only worked by a temporary engine of six-horse power, is at present breaking about 5 yards of the hard li-nestone used in our streets per hour; and all the attention required by it in doing this work is given by four labourers. The result is that, whereas under the old system the cost of stone-breaking is about 3d. per ton, the cost by the machine is not more than 3d. or 4d. The work, too, is done with remarkable dispatch, the machine being capable of breaking about 100 tons of limestone per day, so that the authorities are already making the arrears into which they were thrown by the sudden acquisition of the control of the highways under the recent Improvement Act. It is said to be the intention of the Corporation to order a second machine should the result of the present experiment be successful, and as at present the machine has done its work to the complete satisfaction of the authorities, it seems likely that another will before long be obtained. A good many people have visited the stone-yard during the past few days to witness the operation of stone-breaking, which under the present system is certainly an immense improvement upon the old method of manual labour. It ought to be stated that by the simple construction of the machine there is a saving not merely in the labour of breaking the

stones, but in that of filling the carts. A cart is placed under the hopper of the machine, and the stone is broken and the cart filled within six minutes.—*Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 27.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among Specifications recently published the following may be noticed:—W. BUCKLEY and L. SMITH have obtained a patent for improvements in pistons for steam-engines, which improvements are also applicable to air-pump buckets, No. 1700. Their invention consists of a peculiar construction of spring for expanding the metallic rings of steam-engine pistons, or air or water pump-buckets, which spring acts equally in all directions from the centre. The spring is made as follows:—They take a helical spring, of a length equal to rather more than three times the diameter of the piston, and bend the spring into a circle, and, after compressing such spring, place it inside the metallic packing-rings of the piston, which will produce the result described. Patents relating to the utilisation of petroleum oil are of particular interest, and one observes with pleasure that the attention of the inventive world is still directed to this important object: Mr. J. JACKSON, of Battersea, has specified a patent relating to moderator lamps, the object being to form their pistons in such manner as to render them suitable for burning petroleum oil, the invention mainly consisting in constructing such piston so that its circumference may be packed with cotton or other suitable yarn or material in such manner that the oil may not, as heretofore been the case, pass between the periphery and the cylindrical oil vessels in which it works.—An application, numbered 1752, but not proceeded with to the seal, has been made by BONNEVILLE (as a communication from Messrs. Martin and Beranger, of Paris), for furnaces and kilns. The improvements relate to furnaces for smelting ores, and kilns for baking porcelain and other substances, and also for drying peat and the like. The applicants propose to dispense with ventilators as at present used, and to replace them by an "aspirating" contrivance adapted to their upper parts, which are provided with only one requisite opening, to allow the operation to take place; all other parts, therefore, are closed. In order to allow the free passage of the air or the steam, the lower parts of these furnaces and kilns are provided with openings proportional to the force of the "aspiration." By means of furnaces and kilns constructed as above described, those elements which volatilise and are lost in the furnaces and kilns actually in use are saved, all sorts of combustible materials in the reduction of ores are employed, the lost calorific is turned to account, and a greater volume of air or of steam is admitted.

Opposition intended to the following Notices to Proceed must be entered on or before March 19:—No. 2708, JONES, of Liverpool, coal mining machinery.—No. 2744, WATTS, of Birmingham, furnaces and fire-places, and utilising the waste heat of the said furnaces and fire-places, and utilising in and obtaining motive-power from the air supplied to furnaces and fire-bars.—GRESHAM (communicated from Whitehorn, Melbourne), safety-fuses.—No. 2790, JOHNSON (communicated from Barberian, New Orleans), metallic band fastener.—No. 2598, NEWTON (communicated from Hall, Baltimore), coal oil lamps.—No. 3359, NORRINGTON, Plymouth, treatment of substances containing phosphate of lime.—No. 3449, FLACH, Prussia, extracting silver from lead.—No. 323, NEWTON (communicated from Huie, New York), making foil or lead coated with tin.

Applications for Provisional Protections have been made by the following:—HARRISON, of Wharton Green, Winsford, consuming smoke in furnaces.—ARCHER, of Dunston Engine-works, Gateshead, machinery or apparatus for breaking and grinding stone, ores, and other hard materials.—WALKER, of Wigton, apparatus for undermining, hoisting, and cutting coal.—KNUSTMANN, of Nuremberg, Bavaria, machine for cleaning and polishing marble, metal, glass, and other surfaces.—W. B. ADAMS, of Blackheath, uniting iron and steel in sheets, plates, rails, bars, rods, links, and other forms, applicable to vessels, fortresses, bridges, roofs, floors, tanks, or chests.—WADKIN and SHEPHERD, Chester, burning or calcining lime-some and cement.—WEST, of St. Blazey, and DARLINGTON, of Moorgate-street Chambers, counterbalancing pump-rods in mining operations, &c.—WEARING, of Birmingham, cricket-spikes.—MUNIZ, of Keresley, metallic alloys.—CHAPRON, peat.

An application has recently been made, through me, by MR. COLWELL, of Southtown, for motive-power apparatus.

Aerial navigation again seems to be attracting attention. Two recent applications for patents refer to this subject—one in my own name (a communication from M. HENRY GIFFARD, of Paris), and a second by a Mr. KAUFFMANN, of Glasgow.—I have also applied for a patent (as a communication from the COUNT DE SPARRE) for improvements in railway-engines, railway-carriages, and rail-ways, applicable for purposes of locomotion on inclines, and for stopping or retarding such carriages.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

A sensible check has been experienced in the coal trade in Belgium, and extractors are not without a certain uneasiness in consequence of the hesitation displayed by purchasers, who rely on a fall taking place, and appear disposed to wait before contracting engagements for the ensuing season. Extractors hope, on the other hand, to be able to maintain present prices, and several of them are making great efforts to bring about a general understanding in the trade so as to restrict the extraction to the actual requirements of consumption, that course being, in their opinion, the only means of securing the maintenance of quotations at their present level. Uncertainty prevails on both sides, and it is probable that it will continue until the fall anticipated by purchasers actually takes place, or until measures indicated as desirable by certain extractors are adopted by all. Meanwhile, prices remain about the same. Some orders have come to hand, which will change to a slight extent the state of the Belgian siderurgical market. Only a few weeks have, however, profited from these orders; among them we may mention the house of Dorlodot, which has concluded a contract for 2500 tons of rails for Russian railway from Kiev to Balta. Other works—and, perhaps, we may add majority—are without orders. Some contracts for railway plant have been concluded by some construction workshops; the most important of these refer to engines. The same remark applies to the mechanical workshops as to the metallurgical works—that establishments well provided with orders are rather the exception than the rule. The Belgian market for pig, and especially for casting pig, continues to languish, and prices are purely nominal. The Faunes Collieries Company, at Courcelles, will pay on March 1 a dividend for the second-half of 1866, 1·2s. per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Quaregnon United Collieries Company, Feb. 28, at Quaregnon; Bonne-Fin Colliery Company, March 4, at Liege; Thy-le-Chateau Blast-Furnaces Company, March 9, at Charleroi; Kessels Collieries Company, March 11, at Liege; Monceau Blast-Furnaces Company, March 18, at Monceau, near Charleroi; Carnières-Sud Collieries Company, March 21, at Charleroi; Grands Mokets and Champ d'Olseaux Collieries Company, March 21, at Jemeppe; Sacré-Madame Colliery Company, at Damprey, March 25, at Antwerp; and Sars Longchamps and Bouvy Colliery Company, April 23, at St. Vaast.

The state of the St. Dizier market remains much the same. No serious revival has occurred, and only some small orders, which have caused no change in prices, have come to hand; it was hoped an improvement would have taken place, but this hope has been disappointed. Coke-made irons continue to be quoted at 71. 12s. to 81. per ton on the Paris market; mixed classes of merchants' iron have made 84. 4s. per ton. The Northern France Railway Company has put in adjudication 15,000 tons of rails, the contract for which has been secured by MM. Hamoir and De Wendel, at 71. 6s. 5d. per ton. At the last quarterly meeting, at Besançon, of the masters of the Comté district no new decision was adopted, and a quotation of 61. 13s. 6d. per ton was ordered to be maintained for the fine pig of the district. Some English iron has been sold at Nantes, at 81. 8s. per ton for mixed classes; at Bordeaux similar sales of Belgian iron have taken place, it appears, at 81. 16s. per ton. A letter from the Longwy district states—"Mont St. Martin possesses three furnaces, two of which are in activity; the first produces refining pig, about 25 tons per day; the second produces 20 tons per day of casting pig; the third is not yet completed, and will, probably, not be lighted until one of two contingencies arises—that is, either a fall in coke, or an advance in pig. The two blast-furnaces of Longwy-Bas are in activity: the first produces 14 or 15 tons per day, and the second 6 or 8 tons per day, the sale of which is assured by long-terms contracts. The Senelle blast-furnace produces only 8 to 10 tons per day, but the quality of its pig enjoys a great reputation in the Moselle. Only one of the two blast-furnaces of the Prieuré is in activity; it produces nearly 30 tons of casting pig per day; the second, which is constructed for a production of about 40 tons per day, awaits a revival in affairs before it is lighted. Two of the blast-furnaces of Moulinane are in activity, and now produce daily about 15 tons of refining pig and 6 tons of grey pig. When the third furnace of this establishment is lighted, and when the orders received enable its production will attain 50 tons of refining and 5 tons of casting pig. Only one blast-furnace is at present in activity at the Providence Works, which produces 30 tons of refining pig per day, almost all employed by the northern branch of this company. The forgemasters of Longwy appear disposed to limit their production until new orders assure them regular employment, and enable them to re-light their extinguished furnaces." According to statistical documents published by the Customs authorities, 449,900 tons of iron minerals were imported into France in the course of 1866. Belgium furnished the most important part of these imports—138,900 tons; Algeria came next with 109,700 tons; Italy, with 81,000 tons; Germany, with 63,500 tons; Spain, with 51,900 tons; England, with 16,000 tons; and, finally, other countries with 2900 tons. The corresponding imports amounted in 1865 to 477,100 tons, so that there was a falling off of 27,200 tons in the imports of 1866 as compared with the previous year. The deliveries from Algeria increased, however, considerably last year, as in 1865 they only amounted to 47,000 tons. The imports of pig and cast-iron into France in 1866 amounted to 141,500 tons, of which 69,200 tons were admitted temporarily, while 72,300 tons were admitted on payment of duty. In 1865 the corresponding imports were 160,600 tons, of which 95,000 tons were admitted duty free. Although, then, the total apparent imports declined last year to the extent of 19,000 tons, those imports which paid duties—that is, those which remained in the country—showed an increase of 7300 tons in 1866 over 1865. The iron in bars and the plates imported in 1866, and on which duties were paid, amounted to 8800 tons; 45,000 tons of iron and 12,300 tons of plates were also admitted duty free. These totals present a sensible augmentation when compared with those of former years. Meetings are announced as follows:—Paris Coal Company, March 2, at Paris; General Carbonisation Company, March 7, at Paris; Compagnie (Loire) Mines Company, March 16, at Paris; Bank of Mines, March 16, at Paris; and Denain and Anzin Blast Furnaces and Forges Company, April 26, at Paris.

An extraordinary meeting of the mechanical concern known as J. F. Cail and Co. has been convoked for March 21, to receive a commun-

ication as to a treaty concluded with the city of Paris for the cessation of the premises situated on the Quai de Billy. This transfer is a brilliant affair for the company. The revenue acquired in January by the Parisian Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas shows an increase of 7·48 per cent., as compared with Jan., 1866. It appears that during September, October, November, and December, 1866, and January, 1867, the quantity of gas sold by the Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas was 106,351,473 English cubic feet, as compared with 94,766,224 English cubic feet in the corresponding months of 1865-6, showing an increase of 11,585,249 English cubic feet in 1866-7. The company has now works in operation at Prague, Tournai, Louvain, Charleroi, Marchienne-au-Pont, Chemnitz, Catana, Remini, Siena, and Fourmies. The company has also recently purchased the undertaking of a French company, having works at Arras, Bergues, Cambrai, Dunkerque, St. Omer, Valenciennes, and Anzin. The quantity of gas sold at this latter group of works in January, 1867, was 14,096,912 ft. English. It is only to the first group of works that the comparative figures refer.

Chilian copper has continued feeble at Havre; disposable has retrograded from 78L. to 77. 8s. and 77. 4s. per ton; on these terms buyers have presented themselves for several lots. The feeble tendencies of the market are due more particularly to recent despatches from Chili, announcing somewhat considerables deliveries, which are estimated at about 2400 tons. Affairs are *nil* at Marseilles. At Paris business is without activity, and prices have been sustained with difficulty; English in plates has made 82L.; Chilian, 78L.; and Corocoro mineral, 80L. 10s. per ton. At Nantes a lot of old red copper has been dealt in at 76L. per ton. There is no important movement to note on the German markets, on which the article finds a tolerably regular outlet for consumption, but no extensive transactions are recorded. Tin, after experiencing some irregular movements, has been less firm; lots have been offered, and buyers withdrawing from previous rates, a fall has prevailed. A lot of 800 blocks obtained at Rotterdam a quotation of 53 fls., but since then the article has remained sellers at 52½ fls.; 400 blocks of Billiton have been dealt in at prices which have not transpired. The demand has not been very active on the Paris market; Banca has made 94L.; Detroit, 90L.; and English, 87L. per ton. Some unimportant fluctuations have taken place at Marseilles; the article closes nominally at former rates. The reports received from the German markets for tin indicate less activity in transactions, and in consequence of less favourable advices from Holland and England a certain hesitation prevails; at present, however, former prices are generally maintained. The lead markets continue quiet, and scarcely any transactions are effected beyond the purchases provoked by the strict requirements of consumption. The state of the zinc markets is rather indecisive. At Breslau good marks have been well sustained. The Hamburg market has been inactive, in consequence of the high pretensions of holders. At Paris there has been little activity in the demand, and in consequence of the feebleness of the English market prices have been sustained with difficulty; rough Silesian has made 22L. 16s., and lead from other sources 22L. 12s. per ton.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

FEB. 27.—The general tone of the market for Manufactured Iron is decidedly better, and most of the works about Coatbridge are running full time this week, for the first time this year. The number of orders for all kinds of manufactured iron are also more numerous, and things are looking at the present time a little more cheering. Of course, there is no advance in prices, but when orders begin to increase that means better prices by-and-bye. At Blochairn and some other works there was a difference with some of the hands about the price of "doubling," but this has been adjusted. Iron founding is getting busy, and the spring always brings along with it orders for architectural castings to a considerable amount. These demands will aid the consumption of pigs, and may react before long on the price of warrants, which is depressed. This has been another do-little week in the Pig-Iron market, but prices have stiffened a little with the business done, and the likelihood of an increasing spring trade. There is a slight increase in the shipments of the year of about 1500 tons a month; and on the week there is also an increase, the quantity for the week just ended this year being 12,000 tons, against 11,340 tons same week last year. A considerable business was done to-day, at 53s. 10d. cash, and 54s. one month; and at the close there were still buyers at these prices. Sellers 1d. per ton higher. Makers' iron is quiet, at 54s. 9d. for No. 1; 54s. No. 3; No. 1, Coltness and Gartsherrie, 65s. Coals are cheaper this week; and, as the ironmasters are selling their surplus output at, on an average, 2s. per ton under the coal masters, the latter are lowering quotations reluctantly, and will have to reduce the wages of their colliers, which is the aim of the ironmasters by their present policy. The shipments coastwise for the week are large, while the foreign are only to a moderate extent, both reaching 24,010 tons, while in the same week of last year they did not exceed 15,650 tons. The colliers have struck work at one or two pits which were reduced, but at others they are working at the reduction quietly enough. Great efforts are being put forth to get the men in all the districts to demand the eight-hours day; and in some instances they are idling on the Thursdays, in order to keep down the stock of coal, that they may gain their point, and, if possible, prevent a reduction in the wages. This latter, whatever policy they adopt, they are unable to accomplish, nearly the whole hands in the Coatbridge district being out of the Union, and are not likely to join it merely for the purpose of keeping up a staff of paid officials. The Messrs. Shand and Co., oil refiners, &c., near Stirling, have been fined 5s. and expenses for allowing certain poisonous matters to flow into the River Forth.

course, no approximate estimate can possibly be formed until a purchaser is found for the spelter and paint works at Swansea, which it is said caused the ruin of the firm, and which Mr. Ford endeavoured to save from falling by appropriating from 17,000/- to 18,000/- of monies belonging to the limited company, who had purchased the Railway Carriage Works of Messrs. Shackleton and Ford, who were retained as the managing directors of the new concern. In the administration of this office the conduct of Mr. Ford—if the report of a meeting of shareholders, which took place at Bristol a few days ago, may be relied upon—appears to have been highly culpable, having appropriated to the use of the partnership of which he was a member the large amount above stated. The Limited Liability Company who purchased the Railway Carriage Works of the bankrupts, and who, it is said, will be serious losers by their failure, apprehensive that they might suffer in public estimation by an identity of names, have determined to assume another, and propose to call themselves henceforth "The Cheltenham and Swansea Railway Carriage and Wagon Company," under which designation it is hoped they will be enabled to keep clear of such managing directors as their last. We believe it is now agreed that the affairs of the paint works are to be placed in the hands of registered trustees.

The silver works belonging to Messrs. Vivian and Son, and also the works belonging to Messrs. Dillwyn and Co., are now stopped. The reason for this step being taken is that it is found cheaper to smelt the silver ore before bringing it to this country. The employees, however, will not suffer, as the works will be used for smelting copper and for other purposes.

The Taff Vale Railway Company half-yearly meeting was held on Wednesday, Mr. James Poole, the Chairman of the company, presiding. A dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, was declared. The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the satisfactory position of the company, and said that he believed they would not have been in such a satisfactory state if it had not been for the leasing of the Penarth Railway and Dock. He said he believed the reduction of the 1d. toll would be very acceptable to the freighters; and in reference to the traffic from the Vale of Glamorgan, he observed that it was satisfactory, 60,000 tons of coal having passed over the Taff Vale Railway since their connection with the Vale of Glamorgan. He concluded by paying a high encomium to Mr. George Fisher, who, for upwards of 25 years, had devoted his valuable services to the company, as general manager, and who, in future, would be the company's engineer. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and board of directors terminated the proceedings.

Mr. F. Broughton, in his report to the Mid-Wales Railway, says—“The junction at Brecon with the Neath and Brecon line is on the point of completion, and the communication with Merthyr and the Vale of Neath line by means of the Cyfarthfa branch of the Brecon and Merthyr Company is expected to be finished in a few weeks. In the parishes of Aberdare and Merthyr there are upwards of three million tons of coal raised per annum, a greater portion of which is sent by railway, and when the facilities and running powers possessed by this company are brought to bear upon this large traffic, an important addition to your receipts will be made. The opening of the Neath and Brecon line will bring us into communication with additional sources of traffic—consisting of lime, tin-plates, steam coal, and anthracite coal, which latter is almost pure carbon, and is entirely smokeless. It is, therefore, singularly adapted for manufacturing purposes, and if it should be introduced into the mills of Manchester, and the district around, it would doubtless prove a boon to that populous community in a sanitary as well as an economical point of view. Efforts are being made to further this object.”

Montgomeryshire Railway and Canal Company directors have determined, contrary to general expectation, on recommending a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. There was a slight failing off in the traffic; but, notwithstanding this, the available net balance would have been sufficient to declare a 6 per cent. dividend, had it not been that two large freighters failed, owing a considerable sum to the company.

FOREST OF DEAN.—The demand for coal continues—indeed, it cannot be obtained sufficiently fast to meet the requirements; and the iron trade is as brisk as reported in previous notices; there is no stock whatever on the banks of the Cinderford Ironworks, or at Parkend; as quickly as it is dispatched, and the prices remain unaltered. No change has taken place in the tin trade; the orders are still sufficient to keep the hands fully employed.

The sinking for the Coleford High Delf coal, as mentioned a few weeks since, in Bilson Green, is regarded as a most important operation, for although the Forest of Dean has for centuries been known for its minerals and other properties, and although thousands of tons of coal have been and are annually extracted, yet the above measure—and which is admitted by all practical miners to exist in quality and quantities far superior to the higher strata—remain absolutely untouched. It is true the treasure lies very deep in “mother earth,” and it is true also that many

“Have sought it all night, and have sought it all day,

And have sought it in vain till years passed away.” But when it is remembered that no determined properly organised attempt has been made, it cannot be wondered that ill luck has attended their efforts. The above collieries, notwithstanding the outlay of many thousand pounds, are regarded with much suspicion by coal proprietors in the district. But even the New Bowson Company do not appear to have profited by the experience of other speculators. For instance, many adventures in the Forest have failed consequent upon the great influx of water, and inefficient apparatus, and yet this company has erected no pumping machinery, the only method adopted being hauling up the water in wooden vessels. It is obvious that the progress of the sinkers is greatly impeded. To give our readers only a faint idea of what is to be and what has been, it may be mentioned that three years have been spent in sinking a little above 200 yards, and there is now at least from 60 to 80 yards of stone to be bored. During the last fortnight 3 yards have been lowered by 18 sinkers, who work in relays, night and day. The company are determined to push on until they reach the coal, and spare no expense in the pursuit thereof.

On Saturday three colliery accidents occurred, and it may be mentioned, as a singular coincidence, that each resulted from the same cause, and not less strange that during the last few months, with one exception, all the colliery accidents here have arisen in the same way. A man named Guest was severely injured at Light Moor Pit, the property of Mr. Crawshay, by the falling of a quantity of coal upon him. A man named Hawkins received a like injury at Cratree Hill Colliery. The same afternoon, on the Coleford side, a lad named Edward Cox was killed at Ringwood Mine Pit; he was at work filling busses, when a portion of the roof fell upon him. There was only room for one person in a lying position to work where it occurred, and although not instantly killed he only lived until the next evening, not having been released until 11 o'clock the same morning. After the accident he was able to speak to the foreman through the mine and rock that was upon him.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

FEB. 28.—There is no alteration in the state of the Iron Trade in South Derbyshire, and at Staveley there is a fair amount of business being done, for although there are no rolling-mills there, yet the foundry is the largest in the kingdom, and the company have nearly always been enabled to keep all their hands fully going. The strike of miners at the same place has finally terminated, and all the pits are now in full working order again. Thus, after five months struggling, a great number of the workmen find that they have put themselves in a position which has led to a loss which will probably take some years to recover, whilst those who have taken a prominent part in the dispute have to go to other districts to find work. At Clay Cross, also, the strike has ended. The miners' council at Chesterfield having a few days since decided that it was useless to prolong a struggle which could only have one termination, and as continuing it further would only be adding to the sufferings already experienced by the men and their families. Although there are still a number of men out, and although a show is occasionally made by the Miners' Union, the latter is, for all hostile objects, perfectly harmless, and most of the leaders have been refused employment at their former places. It is to be hoped the men will now endeavour to repair their heavy losses, and that when they have grievances to complain of they will themselves make them known, and there is little doubt they will be redressed, as far as possible, by their employers, who have so unmistakeably shown that they are prepared, when necessary, to make no ordinary sacrifices to maintain their own liberty of action, and that of those whom they employ. The throwing out of the American Tariff Bill has afforded matter for congratulation to most of the Sheffield manufacturers, who probably more than almost any other body in the kingdom are interested in maintaining the present scale of duties. It is, therefore, not unlikely that we shall see increased activity in most of the iron and steel branches of our trade. At present there is a fair business in plain and manufactured Bessemer steel at several of the large establishments. There is dispute in the file trade relative to the emplacement by a firm of a non-society hand.

In South and West Yorkshire the iron trade generally is in a healthier state than it has been, and there is now a very fair demand for rails, plates, and sheets. At Elsecar business is hardly up to what was anticipated a short time since, as it was understood that a large order in hand for rails would be commenced, but it is anticipated that ere long trade will resume its wonted proportions at that establishment, which up to a year or two ago was one of the most regularly worked places in the kingdom. Its great natural advantages—being in the centre of the coal and limestone mining district—and its proprietors enjoying a contract with Earl Fitzwilliam of a highly valuable character, it certainly, above all other places in the kingdom, should be doing a large trade. There is a moderate business being done in coals to nearly all parts of the kingdom, sufficiently so to keep all the pits fully going. Still there is not by any means so much doing in the metropolitan and southern markets, as there was some five or six weeks since. To the cotton districts of Lancashire, notwithstanding the depressed state of that business, a heavy tonnage is being forwarded, the qualities most in request being engine slack and gas nuts. Hard or steam coal is also being forwarded to Sheffield, Leeds, and to the western district to the iron-making establishments there. There is also a moderate business being done with Hull, Goole, and Grimsby. Coke continues to be taken off makers' hands as fast as made, and at such large collieries as the Wharncliffe Colliery, where some 200 ovens are kept burning, nearly the whole produce is consigned to two of the large steel and iron-plate works in Sheffield.

At Silksome Fall Colliery just now a large quantity of fine Cannel coal is being raised; and, as that bed is unknown in South Yorkshire, its singularity has attracted a good deal of notice. The seam—if such it can be called—is not of an ordinary character, as the deposit lies in a “swilly,” or trough, running north-west and south-east, worked at a breadth of 170 yards, the length being so far about 1460 yards. The coal varies in thickness from 12 in. to 7 ft.,

the exact centre being about 6 ft. thick. It has also recently been found on sinking down to the Silksome bed, about 56 yards above that seam, but in the same unconnected state and unformed seam. Mr. Booth has had the coal tested, and it has been found fully equal to the best Wigan Cannel. The same firm are about to sink down from their Furnace Main Colliery to the Silksome seam.

On Monday, at the same colliery, Messrs. Booth and Farrar's improved patent Coal-Cutting Machine was tested, but, unfortunately, owing to the want of the necessary apparatus for working it by compressed air, it could not be carried out to the extent expected. The experiment was made by using steam conveyed by vulcanised India-rubber pipes. Shortly after the machine had got to work it was found that the pressure of steam caused the India-rubber to give way, and the place was soon filled with steam, causing most of the men to beat a hasty retreat. However, sufficient was shown by the work done that the machine fully came up to what was expected of it, and it is considered a great success. It will shortly again be tested by atmospheric air, when it will take a more permanent part in the working of coal, and will ultimately find its way to the place where the prizes to be given by the Cheshire and Lancashire coalowners are to be competed for.

Several new lines of railway—or branches—are now in progress of construction in South Yorkshire, which will tend very much to develop the mineral wealth of the district. Amongst them, the Midland Extension from Cudworth to Barnsley, will be the means of giving additional accommodation, and opening out new markets for the Oaks, Mount Osborne, and other collieries, whilst the Barnsley coal railway will traverse a district in which there are already several collieries. Both will pass through several estates in which are vast tracts of coal, some of the seams being only just tapped. Amongst them may be enumerated the large estate of Lord Wharncliffe, at Carlton, on which it is expected new collieries and ironworks will shortly be opened out.

South Yorkshire, contrary to what was first expected, will be tolerably well represented at the Paris Exhibition. In addition to the heavy plates of John Brown and Co., and others, there will be a fair selection of steel goods. Amongst the articles most attractive will be some superb sets of stoves—grates and fenders and appendages, complete, from the well-known firm of Steel and Garside, of Sheffield. These comprise some very fine specimens of bright steel-work, with china tiles, ornate, and rich gilt mouldings. They are in every way truly excellent in design and execution, and in all respects creditable to the taste and artistic ability of the first hardware town in the world. The coal trade will also be represented, for during the past week a block of coal has been raised at the Edmund's Main Colliery weighing 7 tons, which will be duly dispatched to Paris. It would have been much larger, but was broken in consequence of there not being sufficient room to allow it to pass the roads in the colliery.

To-day a fatal accident took place at the Stafford Main Colliery, near Barnsley, by which one man was killed, and two dangerously injured. They were all engaged in blasting through some stone for the purpose of making a lamp-cabin. A沉入者 named Robinson was driving some packing home, when, from some unexplained cause, the shot went off, sent the rammer into his eye, shattered his temple, and killed him almost instantaneously. The other two men were dangerously injured.

An adjourned meeting of the mining engineers who have charge of the Oaks Pit was held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, on Tuesday. Mr. E. Potter, of Newcastle, occupied the chair, and among the other gentlemen present were—Messrs. G. W. Southern (the recently-appointed Government Inspector), Thomas Dymond, Nicholson, J. T. Hirst, W. Emberton, J. Smith (late of Monkwearmouth), W. A. Potter, J. Brown, J. E. Mammatt, J. T. Woodhouse, John Beaumont, &c. The proceedings opened by reading the notes of observations which had been made since the last meeting of the committee, and from these it appeared that the pipe in No. 2 shaft had sent up a quantity of gas unrelenting for eight days together. It also appeared that the pipe had, at times, become a downcast. An interesting discussion followed with respect to the observations, after which a resolution to the following effect was carried:—“That observations be taken and registered as heretofore; and in order to provide against any emergency which might arise consequent upon the action of the gas on the wire-ropes which now support the scaffolding, a new scaffolding be erected just above the first one, which should be permanently fixed, and resting in the walls instead of suspended, as at present, upon wire-ropes.” The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, March 26.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 28.—There has been no change in the aspect of the Iron Trade during the week, nor have any fresh foreign orders of any importance been received. Pig makers, however, are well employed, and stocks which had been accumulating are now beginning to show a satisfactory diminution.

The *Mining Journal* will, no doubt, contain the reports of the Mine Inspectors in answer to the Circular of the Under-Secretary of State in reference to the recent terrible accidents at Barnsley and Talke, and generally as to the means by which such fatalities may be avoided. It was strongly urged in this letter that the public should not wait for the publication of the reports of the Inspectors before hearing the views formed by those who were specially acquainted with the circumstances attending these accidents, as to their causes, and the means of precaution for the future which they suggest, and it is satisfactory to announce that the authorities have taken that view. One observation may be made as to the joint report of the majority of the Inspectors. In accordance with the evidence they gave before the Committee of the House of Commons, they are “of opinion that the present number of twelve Inspectors is sufficient for carrying out the Act as it now exists.” This view they justify on the most solid ground that the responsibility of colliery management must rest with the owners, and those to whom they entrust the direction of the undertakings. But it is not possible that, without Inspectors in any way relieving owners and managers of their responsibility, inspection may yet be made more complete and more efficient? What is said of the cause of the accident at Talke? It is stated on the authority of Mr. Wynne that “it took place, not from any material defect of the provisions of the Act, but because of the first General and several of the Special Rules already provided having been neglected, the general discipline of the mine having been most lax.” Here is a case, and it is only a sample of hundreds in which a stricter inspection seems desirable. The Legislature lays down precise rules with a view to the safety of the miners, and surely inspection might extend to seeing that these are observed, without the Inspector taking away the responsibility from the manager. Nor does it need a man of great mining skill to detect cases of neglect of these precise directions. A kind of Sub-Inspectors appear to be well suited for such a purpose. If it be desirable to enact such regulations, means should be taken to see that they are carried out.

The workmen evidently do not yet recognise the importance of general precautions against possible danger. A沉入者 employed at the very colliery, at Talke, where the terrible accident occurred, was on Monday taken before the magistrates for persisting in taking the top off his lamp, contrary to express orders, and in spite of the refusal of the manager to allow him to do so. As he had put on the top when told, and said he was wrong, he was let off on payment of costs.

A somewhat curious case of compensation for injuries from mining operations was heard on Tuesday at Wolverhampton. The plaintiffs were as signees of the colliery subjacent to defendant's land and house. The deed contained no reservation of the mines, but there was a personal covenant between vendor and vendee, holding the former harmless for damage by mining operations by him and his assigns. The jury had now to assess the damages against the defendants, who have their remedy against Mr. Girdlestone, who had covenanted to hold them harmless in their mining operations. Here another difficulty arose. The writ was issued so far back as 1864, the proceedings having been delayed by a legal question raised, and whilst plaintiff sought to include in his claim for compensation injuries to his house to the present time, defendants endeavoured to limit him to the date of the writ. The verdict was taken to meet either view, and the jury awarded 200/- up to the date of the action being brought, and 500/- in the whole to the present time, a higher tribunal to determine to which of these dates plaintiff may claim damages in this action.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—February 20: Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. (President, in the chair). The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Carlton-gardens; Frank Clarkson, Oakley-street, S.W.; J. Diggens, Secretary to the Royal Albert Idiot Asylum; and Joseph Lucas, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Museum, Jermyn-street, were elected Fellows.

The following communications were read:

1.—On the British Fossil Oyster.—Part II. *Bos longifrons*, Owen. By W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A. (Oxon.), F.G.S.

2.—On the Geology of the Upper Part of the Valley of the Teign, Devonshire, by G. Wareing Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S. The district noticed in this paper lies to the north of Bovey Tracey. The author described the courses of the Teign and its feeders, and the strata traversed by these streams—gritstone and carboniferous limestone. Gravels are occasionally found, which the author regarded as having been deposited before the re-excavation of the valley, and he showed that these had been transported by a current from north-west to south-east. From the absence of these gravels in the gorge of the carboniferous rocks between Hunts Tor, near Chagford, and Clifford Bridge, he considered that that valley had been opened since the time when the boulders and gravels were deposited, and then showed that the stream from the valley of the Teign prior to the opening of that valley would have passed by Moreton Hampstead to Bovey Tracey. The paper contained notices of the minerals found in the district, and of the granite veins in the carboniferous rocks.

3.—Notes on the Geological Features of Mauritius, by George Clark: communicated by the Assistant-Secretary.

On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. “On Ancient Sea-Marks on the Coast of Sweden,” by the Earl of Selkirk.—2. “On a Palaeozoic Fossil found near Inverary, and on a Post-Tertiary Lignite Bed in the District of Kintry,” by the Duke of Argyll.—3. “Report on Recent Discoveries of Gold in New Brunswick,” by W. S. Shea.—4. “On the Discovery of Coal on the Western Slope of the Andes,” by W. Wheelwright.—5. “On the Presence of the Purbeck Beds at Brill, Buckinghamshire,” by the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was held at the Peter-street Museum, on Tuesday.—Mr. Binney, the President of the society, in the chair.—The Chairman exhibited a piece of slate that had been found in the Chevallier Quarry, near Chempéry, Val d'Héritz, Switzerland, bearing two very clear impressions of fern leaves. He likewise handed in a list of questions about the supply and consumption of coal, issued by the Commissioners who had been appointed to enquire into the probable duration of the coal fields.—Mr. J. Ward, of Longton, exhibited two or three specimens of fossil fish from the North Staffordshire coal field.—Mr. E. Hull made some remarks in reply to

observations by the Chairman at the previous meeting, which Mr. Hull considered reflected on the Geological Survey.—The Chairman reiterated his statement that the Survey had not paid special attention to the question of coal supply, but denied that those remarks imputed the same name which Mr. Hull supposed. Mr. Plant read a paper “On the Fish Remains and Ichthyolithes of the Lancashire Coal Measures.” He expressed his regret that, in their Memoirs, the Geological Survey did not work out the palaeontology of the district in a more worthy manner, and in a way that would win the respect of scientific geologists. He also regretted that Mr. Hull had left the room, but he thought that that circumstance ought not to detract him from expressing his opinion. The Ichthyolithes of this district were generally incomplete and fragmentary (he had never yet been able to find a perfect fish), and the best were generally found in the black bass beds that intervened between the Ironstone and limestone strata. The classification of palaeozoic fishes was now in a state of transition, and he handed in a long list of species arranged in order according to the best known authorities, whose names were recorded opposite to the name of each species. This list was illustrated by a large collection of specimens, which included about half a dozen new species, and two of the number he had ventured to name. —In the short discussion that followed between the Chairman, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Plant, the principal point of debate was as to the classification of Mr. Plant's specimens.—The paper was too long for one meeting, and, at the Chairman's request, Mr. Plant promised to conclude it next month.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—An address on this subject was delivered by Mr. W. Brockbank, F.G.S., at a meeting of the Manchester Scientific Students' Association, in the Royal Institution, on Wednesday. Mr. J. Hardy, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair. Mr. Brockbank, after reviewing the history of the iron trade of this country, said that since Cort's time English ironmasters have been standing still, and have made no improvements upon his processes. Hence, the continental ironmasters have gone far ahead of us in the invention of more economical processes, and are able to do work which cannot be done in England. If we in England wished for a simple girder of wrought-iron above 10 in. deep we were obliged to go to the Continent for it—there was not an ironmaster in England who rolled a 15-in. girder, or could roll it. He proceeded to describe the iron fields of this country and their capabilities. The Scotch iron trade was limited to the West and Centre of Scotland, to the area covered by carboniferous strata. The blackband ironstone of that country was being fast worked out, and at present they were importing large quantities of ore from England. The time was fast approaching when Scotland must cease to be an iron-making country, unless some notable discovery of ore were made. The Cleveland district was next in importance; it produced as much iron as the whole of Scotland, and instead of being likely to be worked out it was capable of expansion to any extent. The Durham coal field was close at hand, and its only danger was the possible exhaustion of the coal supply. Works have been erected there with every new improvement, so that the manufacture was carried on with the utmost economy of fuel; and whereas iron could not be made in Scotland under 5s. or 5s., a ton, in Cleveland it could be made at 2s. The next district in importance was that of the Lancashire and Cumberland hematites, which were, without exception, the finest iron ores in the world. It was only within the last thirty years that the red hematite had been attempted to be smelted alone; for a great many years it had been taken in large quantities to South Wales, and mixed with the argillaceous ores that abound there. Its great value was that it could be converted into Bessemer steel with perfect success. It was a most ductile metal, and would produce either a rail or a boiler-pipe of such tenacious quality that no other metal could approach it in its prospective usefulness. The future of the iron trade of England seemed to centre in this new article of Bessemer steel. There were 40 furnaces now at work, producing 300 tons a week, or about half a million tons a year. After describing two or three of the primitive crucible furnaces which are still in use at Ulverston and Barrow, he said that hematite ore had also been found at the Vale of Clwyd, in North Wales, and at Llantrisant, in South Wales, and it had also been found in thin seams in North Staffordshire. Another class of hematites, producing excellent iron, was the brown hematite abounding in Lincolnshire, where there was a seam 29 ft. thick, within 18 in. of the surface, over 200 square miles of country. Next came the argillaceous ores of England, which were fast being eclipsed by the superior qualities of the hematite. The low Moor and Derbyshire iron was still considered to be of the finest quality, perhaps owing to the great care taken in the process of manufacture, as well as to the fact that both the coal and ore were good. South Staffordshire was in the same position as Scotland—fast becoming a worked-out field. There were 179 furnaces in South Staffordshire, not one-third of which were kept in blast, and these were mostly supplied with ores from the midland counties. The Welsh district was argillaceous; the furnaces there were largely supplied with hematite, which was imported in large quantities. A new iron district was springing up in Wilts and Gloucestershire, where ironstone had been found plentifully, but it was so far from the coal that he was

count from San Francisco, Melbourne, or Sydney, and now the first-named port is connected by steam with China and Japan the process will be facilitated, saving a large amount of freight and insurance. The extension of the electric telegraph in the Eastern Seas will greatly facilitate, without doubt, the economic transfer of this species of currency, and silver having been so largely demoralised in Europe the demand for gold in India and China, operating on the increasing reserves of western nations, must materially aid in preserving the accustomed value, notwithstanding the abundance of production. But that demand so directly operates on value, gold being no exception to other commercial commodities in this particular, there is reason to suppose that production itself would be slackened, for if we take into account the numerous mines which have been unremunerative, and those in respect to which speculation is evidently hazardous, we shall find that the margin of aggregate profit is not so large as has been generally assumed. It is no wonder, therefore, in view of these results, and with a larger prospective supply that produces a present influence, that the exchangeable value of gold and silver, in comparison with other metals, should have materially altered. Both have become depreciated, though not in the same degree. Whatever may be the change in the future, it can not otherwise than gradually. But even this depreciation will prove a considerable benefit, because being produced by the augmentation of the amount of the circulating medium among mankind, it must facilitate the acquisition of it for the purposes of commerce, or for sustaining the undertakings of industry. Industry in all its branches, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, is interested in the change. The supply is even necessary to meet the requirements of the world's expanding transactions, to give solidity to the great commercial communities. Increase of price, however, in general articles is not to be confounded with a fall in the value of gold, which may only prove one of many influences in operation to produce a given result. The production of gold in our own colonies promises to augment at a rapid rate. More capital in gold mining, under scientific direction, might advantageously be increased in Australia, which last year produced upwards of 10,000,000/- sterling in gold, whilst the gold yield of New South Wales and New Zealand was 39,000,000/- In British Columbia vast auriferous deposits continue to be brought to light, but the exceptional circumstances of this colony, the tendency of emigration to set in to more inviting fields, interferes with its development. As the whole country lying between British Columbia and Canada is included in the great northern gold-bearing zone, the magnetic influence of gold deposits will doubtless operate to draw population towards it. At the close of the present year the auriferous and argentiferous wealth, gathered from the surface of the rock, and extracted from the living rock, since the date of the gold workings of California, will amount to 1,000,000,000/- two-thirds of which amount will have been gold.

TO COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION OF COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL OF ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE has this day been made upon the shares of this Company, payable at the National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 18th day of March instant.

By order of the Board, GEO. M. BRIGHT, Sec.

11, St. Swithin's-lane, London, March 1, 1867. N.B.—The coupons for the next half-yearly payment of interest (name, 10s. per share) will be accepted as cash on account of the above.

NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY.—In consequence of an entire change in the management of the above, the Committee request that ALL MERCHANTS and CREDITORS of the COMPANY will at their earliest convenience FORWARD to the Secretary a FULL STATEMENT of THEIR CLAIMS AGAINST the COMPANY, in order that the same may be examined, to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the late manager.

CHARLES THOMAS, Sec.

3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., Feb. 26, 1867.

THE COED MADOG SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Coed Madog Slate Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 9A, Great St. Helens, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1867, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and manager's report for sixteen months ending 31st December, 1866, and also for the purpose of authorising the directors, if expedient, to call up the capital of the company still unpaid, or part thereof, and of transacting all such general business of the company as by the Articles of Association may be transacted at an ordinary general meeting.

And notice is hereby further given, that IMMEDIATELY after the termination of the ordinary general meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said company will be held at the offices above mentioned, when the following resolution will be proposed, viz.—

That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of £20,000, by the creation of 5000 additional shares of £1 each, and that the directors be and are hereby authorised to issue such 5000 additional shares, upon such terms as they may think advisable.

The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., and re-opened on the 5th of March. J. C. GOODMAN, Sec.

Offices, No. 9A, Great St. Helens, E.C., February 22, 1867.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The shareholders are hereby informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Liège, on MONDAY, the 8th April next, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N. BOUYH, Le Directeur Général de la Société.

ENGLIS, the 25th February, 1867.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS AND HUTTEN-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY

(Limited under Prussian Law).

PAYMENT OF FIFTH CALL.

The shareholders are requested to PAY to the Direction of the Company, at their offices, No. 30, Benrather-street, Düsseldorf, or to any of the undermentioned bankers, on or before the 20th of March next, the FIFTH CALL of

TWENTY PER CENT., or SIX POUNDS PER SHARE.

In accordance with par. 9 of the Statutes, interest at the rate of Five percent per annum is allowed upon all payments made upon the calls. The Council of Supervision is also empowered to fix the terms upon which, instead of payment by calls, full payment of the shares can take place, and in order to carry out the suggestions for the more rapid completion of the works of the company (for which everything is now favourably prepared), made in the report at the first general meeting of the company, on the 7th May last, they have passed a resolution to allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. on payments in full made for any number of shares, in advance of calls.

The "quittungsboegen," which have been issued by us upon the payment of the first call, should be presented at our office, or at the bankers, when further payments are being made, in order to have the same acknowledged on the face thereof, as provided by par. 9 of the Statutes.

Shareholders paying in full on the whole or on any number of their shares will have the full payment acknowledged on the respective "quittungsboegen," which can then without delay be exchanged for the shares themselves, which latter are, in accordance with the Statutes, issued to bearer, and are, therefore, transferable without endorsement.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY.

Düsseldorf, Feb. 16, 1867. THE COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.

The bankers of the company are—for England and Ireland: The National Bank, and its branches.

BLACK CRAIG CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,360, in 3672 shares of £5 each, marked A, fully paid up, and

1000 shares marked B, of £5 each.

To be paid on application, £1 on allotment, £1 in four months, £1 in eight months, and £1 in twelve months after allotment, leaving shareholders with-out further liability. The holders of B shares to be paid 10 per cent. out of profits before the holders of A shares are to receive any dividend; the holders of B shares may be paid off by the holders of A shares at the rate of £10 for each £5 share, by giving the holders of B shares six months' notice of their intention to do so.

R. R. MICHELL, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall.

JAMES WESTON, Esq., Sheeneid.

THOMAS FIELD, Esq., Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

Two other directors to be appointed at the first meeting of shareholders.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

SECRETARY—T. P. SCRIVENER, Esq., 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.

AUDITOR—Daniel Betts, Esq., Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn.

CONSULTING AGENT—Capt. Arthur Waters.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Capt. John Smitham.

OFFICES,—40, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of extending the workings under a course of ore discovered in the 43 ft. level, and for developing the West Black Craig Mine, by the issue of 1000 B shares, and it is believed that the whole the £6000 additional capital will not be required to be expended, before the time will be making considerable profits. The sett is very extensive, and is for a term of 31 years, from the 23d May, 1857, at 1-16th royalty, and is leased by several leases, three of which only have been worked on, and have induced enormous quantities of lead, copper, and blonde ores. The mines are situated within a mile of the port and railway station of Painswick, from whence piles of coals and materials are obtained, and the ores forwarded to the smelting-works. From the size, nature, and character of the leases, and their productivity at such a shallow depth, and the economy with which they are worked (coals, for instance, being 8s. 6d. per ton delivered), it may fairly be said to offer advantages for the outlay of so comparatively small a capital as are seldom met with. The report of Captain Arthur Waters, Captain John than, the late Capt. Stephen Eddy, Mr. George Henwood, and other practical mining agents, fully justify the belief that large quantities of ore will be induced by sinking deeper.

Specimens, plans of the mines, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastic and Cwm Fron, &c., others, in Shropshire and Wales), IS NOW OPEN TO INSPECT and FULLY REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that he confined to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanddios, Montgomeryshire.

silver it remains to be seen if the country is not suitable for mining, and the metal may be found on scarping up the soil or of the mountains.

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GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.

This company was formed, with a capital of £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each, first issue 2500 shares (which were all taken up a little more than twelve months ago), for the purpose of developing a very valuable mining sett, in close proximity to the Great Laxey Mines.

The sets held by the company, under lease from the Crown, are very extensive, comprising nearly 2000 acres, on which, it is stated by practical mining engineers, there will ultimately be three excellent mines. The company has proved the sett in two parts by adit levels, both of which have produced good lead and copper ore. One feature of advantage is that the mine can be drained to a great depth by adit levels, without the aid of machinery; and, judging from what has already been produced, the directors believe that it will become a very profitable investment to the shareholders. Both Captain John Trewin, the resident agent, and Capt. John Kitto (who is a large shareholder), confidently assert that it will soon become a lasting dividend-paying mine; in fact, Capt. Kitto (under whose joint management the Great Laxey was brought to the proud position it has occupied amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the kingdom for some time past, having yielded to the original shareholders about 50 per cent. per annum in dividends alone, besides increasing the value of the shares about 500 per cent. in eighteen months) expresses his surprise at both the quality and quantity of ore obtained in this mine at so shallow a depth, and his confidence in its ultimate success. He also states that both quality and quantity are equal to the Great Laxey, at a much greater depth.

The chief operations have been on the Ballaglass part of the sett, where there is an engine-shaft sunk about 22 fathoms. At 10 fathoms a level has been driven north and south, and in this level there is a body of blonde, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, which it is stated will pay for stopping. All the efforts have of late been concentrated on the erection of a 40-ft. water-wheel, which it is expected will be completed and at work by the end of this month. Immediately on the completion of the wheel, Capt. Trewin states that he can commence to raise ore, which will very soon place the mine in a very profit position.

The directors have decided at the present time only to issue 1000 of the reserved shares, feeling confident that the remaining 1500 shares will realise a good premium when the mine is a little further developed, and the present issue of 1000 shares will enable them so far to develop the property as to place it in a dividend-paying position.

The shares will be issued subject to the following conditions:—10s. to be paid on application, 20s. on allotment, 20s. in three months after allotment, and 20s. in six months. They will then be equal to the first issue in regard to calls, as £3 10s. has been called up on them.

Application to be made to Messrs. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 17, Cross-street, Manchester, where prospectuses may be had and samples of the ore seen; and of Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 20, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, S.W., and 78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

It will be necessary that immediate application should be made, as some portion is already taken up, and the list will only remain open a few days. Should no allotment be made the deposit-money will at once be returned.

THE DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY (CANADA).

Chartered by Royal Letters Patent, July 3, 1865.

PRESIDENT—CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.
VICE-PRESIDENT—GEORGE D. CRAGIN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—F. G. WHEELER.
GENERAL MANAGER—J. M. WINCHELL.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK.—Nos. 72 and 74, CEDAR STREET.
QUEBEC,—No. 3, PORT DAUPHIN STREET.
AMERICAN DIRECTORS.

S. M. BUCKINGHAM,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
JOHN GREACEN, Jun.
W. R. HOLBROOK.

CANADIAN DIRECTORS.
HON. LOUIS RENAUD, Montreal.
J. GREGAVERS CLAPHAM, Quebec.
THOMAS GLOVER, Quebec.

WASHINGTON HUNT.
EDWARD MARTIN.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.
F. G. WHEELER.
J. M. WINCHELL.

GEORGE H. SIMARD, Quebec.
FRANCOIS VEZINA, Quebec.

PRACTICAL GOLD MINING.

New York, Feb., 1867.—I venture to call your attention to the great available value of the mines of this company, in the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vandreuil, about fifty miles south of Quebec, Canada East, and to ask your consideration of the reasons which embolden me to assert that the practical development of these mines offers an opportunity for a safer and more lucrative investment of capital than any other industrial enterprise of the day.

In making this statement, I assume that the business of gold mining, when conducted under the direct supervision of the proprietor, and with the same prudence, skill, and industry which insure success to other pursuits, is not necessarily any less safe than the average of those.

The mines of the De Lery Gold Mining Company have been known for over twenty years, and their acknowledged richness makes their subsequent neglect one of the curiosities of our enterprising age. But, soon after their discovery, they were granted by the British Crown to the seigniory proprietor, Charles De Lery, Esq., in perpetuity; and the operation of this Royal Patent has, till quite recently, seemed a serious obstacle to their improvement. The full reasons become apparent only on the spot, and in no way disprove the immense value of the property.

The tract embraces an area of 108 square miles, in the valley of the Chaudiere River, which, with its numerous tributaries, abundantly diversifies its surface. Its hills abound in ledges of gold-bearing quartz rock, and the debris from these, drifting into the valleys, has filled the soil with deposits of gulch gold of enormous value. Large quantities of the latter, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been washed out by the residents, using only the rudest appliances; the Government estimate of 1865, certain to be largely under the fact, giving the amount at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. No work worth naming, however, has been done, and the very richness of the quartz rock seemed hardly to be suspected till within about a year, when shafts were first sunk on the ledges. Enough of these have already been prospected by the company to show that they are in no way inferior in value to those of California and Australia, at the same point of development.

The exclusive right to work the mines on the entire tract belongs to this company till A.D. 1924; and after the establishment of a system of thorough working, they cannot fail to yield a large and continually increasing income.

Admitting the intrinsic richness of the property, of which the company possesses abundant evidence, some of their peculiar advantages are as follows:—

1.—Their accessibility, insuring to the investor as thorough a supervision as he may desire. Forty-eight hours will now place a New Yorker on the ground, the trip in summer being one of pleasure; and increased railway facilities will soon diminish this time by one-half. This advantage should abolish the peculiar dangers resulting from incapacity, dishonesty, and waste of time, which have wrecked so many remote enterprises, otherwise meritorious, and which have unjustly stigmatized the business of mining with an odium of extreme pecuniary peril.

2.—The cheapness of labour, machinery, and supplies. This is so marked as to enable a small capital to work with as much safety as attends a large one in the Pacific States; and it must greatly increase the ratio of profit to product.

3.—The comparative freedom of the gold in quartz from base combinations; thus facilitating the rapidity and economy of its extraction. In this respect the advantage over Colorado is most striking.

One chief reason for the lack of interest in the Canada gold mines is a general belief that the Atlantic slopes of our Continent contain no reliable deposits of precious metals. It is this assumption, utterly unwarrantable from any known evidence, that has tempted the adventurous capitalist to risk his money in remote regions, to which "distance lends enchantment." The first fatal blow at this prejudice has been struck by the easy success achieved in Nova Scotia, where the first operations began in 1862, and where the average results for the last two years have been unsurpassed in any country during the same period. We believe these Nova Scotia mines to be far inferior to our own in every respect; but when it is considered that the first quartz mill ever built in Canada is the one constructed by the De Lery Gold Mining Company during the past year, it will be apparent why Nova Scotia leads us as yet in our friendly rivalry.

The present period is most favourable to practical mining, owing to the great advances which science and art are making for its benefit. Already improved machinery and modes of working, combined with good business management, have enabled miners in California to work, at a satisfactory profit, rock containing only \$3 to the ton; and in Australia the same result is reached by one English company with rock yielding but \$2 per ton, and by another with rock yielding but \$1·2 per ton. These progressive results, in connection with the fact that the quartz rock usually increases in richness as you descend on it, justify me in asserting that in quartz gold mining the chances in the miners' favour are continually increasing; an advantage most valuable to any business.

In view of the immense number of their ledges, the De Lery Gold Mining Company has adopted a policy giving to capitalists a choice of modes of investment, which will accommodate the most diverse ideas, and provide for the rapid development of the entire property. Two plans of operations are combined, as follows:

1.—The company will continue the erection of mills and their steady use, as well as the working of the best placer mines, employing its own capital to the extent that can be done with economy, and thus securing to its stockholders the entire profits of the work, as is done by other companies.

2.—It will sell or lease to other parties controlling interests in other mines, on condition of their being vigorously worked. There are enough mines in the Seigniory for the operations of hundreds of distinct companies, in the work of each of which the present company will retain an interest.

Parties who do not care to be burdened with the responsibility of management, or who may see in the aggregation of profits accruing to the parent company a more desirable opportunity than any single enterprise, however good, is likely to offer, can still obtain Guaranteed Stock of the De Lery Gold Mining Company on the same terms given to previous investors. Of this Guaranteed Stock \$250,000 has been offered for subscription at par. In gold, and accompanied by a large donation of the common stock. The conditions were most liberal to the investor, and about \$210,000 of the amount has already been sold. The remainder will be disposed of in the same way, after which no more will be offered on these terms.

To those preferring to create enterprises of their own, the company will be liberal in the terms on which it will make its present sales or leases. It will conform to the circumstances and ideas of the buyers, always, however, retaining an interest, and stipulating for the efficient development of the properties sold.

The De Lery Gold Mining Company has been organised for working purposes, and all its operations have been held strictly aloof from speculation. Nobody has been enriched by its creation; and the only profits accruing to its originators will be derived from its practical success. Under the proposed plan of operations no large amount of additional capital will be necessary; and the present is the last occasion on which stock will be offered on the terms heretofore proposed.

It is especially desired that all parties wishing to invest will first, if convenient, visit the mines; and every information and facility therefor will be given by the officers of the company.

All that is needed to establish public confidence in our company and its property we believe to be a knowledge of facts; and hence, information will be cheerfully imparted by the officers, on the application of those desiring it. Specimens of the gold and quartz can be seen at the offices at all times.

72 and 74, Cedar-street, New York. J. M. WINCHELL, General Manager.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINES, situate in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the several DE- MISES or GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on, and all the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS at and upon the said mines, including—

ONE 80 in. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS, about 11 tons each.

ONE 26 in. CYLINDER WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER about 10 tons.

Three balance-hobs, with wrought-iron connection pieces, and also the pitwork, together with the account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines, full particulars of which appear in hand-bills.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 21, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 15th day of March next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Truro, February 28, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 27th day of February inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Adolph Moritz Viener, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloe-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributor or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributor or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 23rd day of March next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Agents for Marsland and Addleshaw, Manchester, Solicitors
for the Petitioner).

Dated Truro, February 28, 1867.

STAFFORDSHIRE.
TIVIDALE COLLIERIES, NEAR DUDLEY.

MESSRS. OATES, PERRENS, AND WOOLDRIDGE have received instructions from the mortgagees to OFFER FOR SALE, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, on Saturday, the 2d day of March next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the above—

VALUABLE MINING ESTATE, Consisting of FARM HOUSE, EIGHT COTTAGES, STEAM ENGINES, ERECTIONS, TRAMWAYS, OFFICES, and 69 A. 0R. 5 P. of SURFACE LAND; together with the VALUABLE MINES of THICK and other MEASURES of COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE CLAY, &c., now under lease for a term of twenty-eight years, fourteen of which will be unexpired at Lady-day next.

NOTE.—This property is situated at Tividale, midway between Dudley and Oldbury, and close to the Stour Valley Railway and Birmingham Canal.

Further particulars may be obtained, and a copy of the lease seen, on application to Messrs. PARTRIDGE and WOODWARD, solicitors, 51, Ann-street, Birmingham; and to view the property, or any information as to the mines, application to be made to Mr. THOS. MILLERSHIP, mine agent, West Bromwich; or Mr. OATES, PERRENS, and WOOLDRIDGE, auctioneers, Stourbridge.

For viewing the above, and further particulars, apply to Capt. EDWARDS, at Ridgeway, or to the Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CLAY WORKS FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN ANDREW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, on Tuesday, 5th March next, at the George Inn, Ridgeway, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the following MACHINERY, now standing on the above mine, viz.:—

LOT 1, will comprise a 56-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and 9 ft. in shaft, in good order and condition.

LOT 2.—A large BOILER, about 11 tons.

LOT 3.—One piece of oak pumping rod, 12 in. square, with caps, plates, &c., complete.

LOT 4.—An 18-in. cylinder DRAWING ENGINE, with cage, very complete, and in good condition.

For viewing the above, and further particulars, apply to Capt. EDWARDS, at Ridgeway, or to the Auctioneer.

GRAMARTHENSIRE.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, in the month of April next (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the following TWO COMPACT MINERAL ESTATES, situate in this county, and within a comparatively short distance of the Shipping Port of Llanelli, consisting of—

1st Lot.—THE TWO FARMS of GELLY-R-O'DYN, in the parish of Llanelli, and consisting of 14½ ACRES of PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, and under the whole area of which it is believed that several improved veins of anthracite coal extend.

2d Lot.—THE FARM of GILVACH, in the parish of Llanelli, and containing 12½ ACRES of PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, and under the whole area of which it is believed that several improved veins of anthracite coal extend.

On all these farms there are dwelling and the requisite out houses.

For further particulars apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., Neath, South Wales; or to Messrs. H. U. and N. COULTHURST, New Inn, London, solicitors.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1867.

CROWN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—THE MATERIALS, PLANT, &c., at the CROWN CONSOLS MINE to be DISPOSED OF, in One Lot. They consist of a 48-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, TWO BOILERS, 11 and 13 tons of pitwork to the 42 fm. level, ropes, chains, pulley, tackle, &c.—They can be viewed on the mine, by application to Captain SIMONS. Tenders will be received at the office of Mr. CHARLES WARWICK, public accountant, 25, Bucklersbury, London, on the 12th day of March next. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender. Full particulars, with conditions under which the same are for sale, can be obtained on application at the above address.—London, 27th February, 1867.

LEAD MINE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the TEES SIDE MINE, near ALSTON, CUMBERLAND. The sett is very extensive, and is traversed by several powerful veins; from one of them 1000 tons of lead ore have been raised from a shaft 20 fathoms deep, and on a length of ground about 50 fathoms in extent, at 1·7th dues. The dues are now 1·2th. Lodgings for miners, works, stabling, &c., are all in order for immediate operations.

The agent of the mine will show the property, and for other particulars apply to Mr. J. H. ROBINSON, 21, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Messrs. HOTYE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Messrs. HOTYE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, 122, Cannon-street, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the district of North Staffordshire, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY, in full operation. The area is considerable, and contains both house fire and manufacturers

INEXPLOSIVE BLASTING POWDER
(Invented by G. A. NEUMEYER)
CANNOT EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR!

ALL INTERESTED IN COLLIERY, MINING, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS are invited to TEST this NEW INEXPLOSIVE COMPOUND, which meets with great favour upon the Continent, where it has been in use for some time past.

This powder combines STRENGTH with SAFETY to a degree never before known

It is more economical than ordinary blasting-powder:—

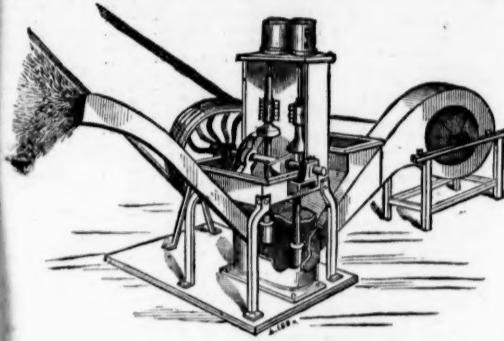
1.—Because it is cheaper in first cost.

2.—It is lighter than the blasting-powder now in use.

3.—With same bulk (which is less weight) more effect is produced.

EDWIN H. NEWBY is now prepared to register orders for the above. Particulars, post free, on application to the offices, No. 39A, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

**CHILDS' PATENT
ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.**



THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 16-stamp mill, and of far greater force, giving an effective blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known ore into an impalpable powder, saving every particle of the product for future operations,—a result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater economy is combined than by any other known method. The patentee has erected a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced and practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested, to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon different ores, and all other substances to be crushed.

For particulars, address— A. B. CHILDS,

No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



**CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES, &c.,
FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.**

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25-horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING AND WINDING GEARING, &c.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

OFFICES AND LONDON WORKSHOPS.

No. 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, S.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT ELEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and EASY to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with the factory. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW AND FINANCIAL PRICE CURRENT, published on the 1st of every month, at No. 15, Wine Street, Fleet-street, E.C., price 4d., per post 6d., contains full and authentic news on the state of the Stock and Share Markets, and shows the fluctuation of prices during the preceding month, based on actual transactions. Share of every denomination will find this publication a most useful record. Intelligent will also be found to be of a trustworthy and reliable journal.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for March, price 1s., with two plate engravings of Wright's Direct-action Stamping Mill and myself's Electric Clock, and twenty-nine wood-cuts. Original Articles Points of Practice in Iron Founding; on the Prevention of the Fouling of Propellers; the Great Lattice Iron of Vladivost of Bussan d'Abun Juncionton, and Linogem Railway; the "Abutment" Engine; Whitworth's Artillery Cartridges; Kraus's Oil Vessel for Locomotive Cylinders, patents, law reports, reviews of books, mechanics' library, correspondence, marine memoranda, monthly notes, list of patents, &c. on Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editors' Offices (Offices for Pictures), Colms' Inn-fields.

IRON TRADE REVIEW.—The Iron Trade Review is now recognised as the leading organ in which the interests of the iron manufacturers of Great Britain are represented. The aim of the proprietors is to journal which shall be worthy of this important branch of national state of trade in all the important manufacturing districts, with latest news of meetings, and price lists of pig and finished iron. Occasional of the Continental and American trades. Condensed information relating to the proceedings of railways and other public companies which have a bearing upon the iron trade. Notices of scientific improvements applicable to manufacture of iron. Reports on such labour questions as may arise. Notes on important bills bearing on the trade. In addition to the above, leading news contained in the Review shall be thoroughly reliable. The subscription is one guinea, payable in advance. Advertisements are reasonable terms, which may be ascertained on application.—Published proprietors, at the Iron Trade Review office, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, and 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; by M. and M. W. Lambert, printers.

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.) Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d. DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. Published every morning, price 1d.

es, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 105, High-street, Sunderland.

**IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.**

**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,**

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:

The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Moreton reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker for you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

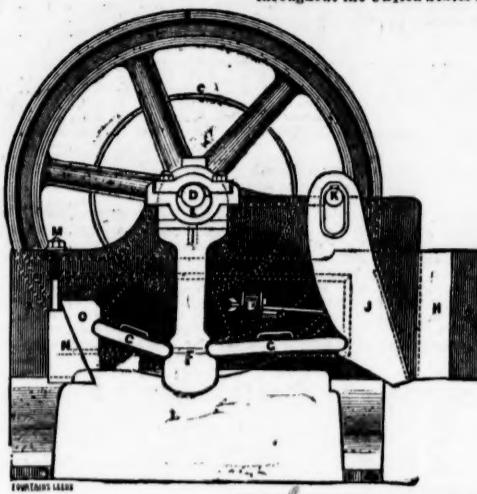
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDOCK, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or £75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.



For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

**H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

**GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED BY
THE NEW PATENT DONKEY STEAM PUMP,**

[SPECIFICATION.]

This Pump is constructed on an entirely novel and simple principle, there being only a crank-shaft and fly-wheel of small size, the slide-valve being worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric, rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal, polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the valves being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joints faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

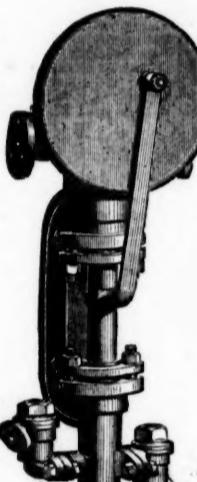
Size.	RAM.	STROKE.	APPROX. H.P.	APPROX. GAL.	PRICE OF GIFFARD'S INJECTOR.
NO. 4.	1½	3	15	250	£19 10 In brass. £15 In iron. £10 10
5	1½	3	22	350	12 12 19 13 10
6	1½	4	30	500	14 14 23 16 10
7	2½	4	40	700	17 0 27 19 10
8	2½	5½	55	900	19 10 32 22 10
9	2½	5½	75	1150	22 10 36 25 10
10	2½	6½	90	1420	25 10 40 28 10
11	2½	6½	110	1729	28 10 45 31 10
12	2½	8	120	2000	31 10 50 34 10

N.B.—Sizes and capacities similar to Giffard's Injector. All guaranteed to work efficiently.

TERMS: Nett Cash on Delivery in London.

Giffard's injector will not force water over 120° Fahr., while these pumps possess the great advantage of being able to pump boiling water. Giffard's injector will not draw water over 6 ft. deep, while these pumps draw water 15 ft., and by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity will draw 30 ft. deep. These pumps begin to work at 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used. Sizes up to No. 10 kept in stock. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or as fire-engines, can be made in a few days on application to the undersigned.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.,
80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S.



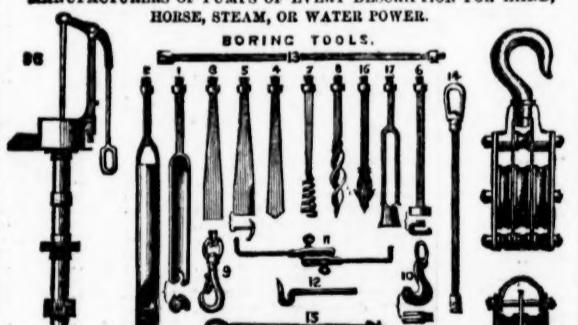
FRONT ELEVATION.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED AT THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

S. OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

BORING TOOLS.



ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
OR PURCHASE.

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!
Everyone should, therefore, provide against them! £1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week while laid up by Injury, caused by ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND (riding, driving, hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.), may be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 5s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, The Oldest Established and Largest Company in the World insuring against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the OFFICES, —64, CORNHILL, and 10, EGYPT STREET, LONDON. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

146

Gun-Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.

PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN-COTTON PRODUCES NO SMOKE, and having been further REDUCED IN PRICE is now by far the CHEAPEST as well as the SAFEST material which can be used in any description of mining or quarrying work.

Sample cases, together with every information, may be obtained from—

THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENT—Mr. Thorne.

GUN-COTTON has been constantly used with great success in the tunnel of the Aberdeen Water-Works, lately opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CHANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL FILES MARKED BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, T. TURTON, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

152
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY OF WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the SOLE LICENSEES.

MESSRS. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LIQUENCES.

Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, and NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, MR. THOMAS GREENE, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 129, IRONGATE, GLASGOW.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Before seeking aid from the so-called remedies without medicine, read this valuable work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrhœa, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps. Letters of enquiry or details of case promptly answered.

Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.A.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Loss of Appetite, Mental and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

Just published, post free for

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0 ..	—	8 12 8 ..	0 5 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0 ..	—	488 15 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	May. 1866	..	..
10000 British Salt Company	10 0 0 ..	—	9 per cent.	..	Sept. 1865	..	..
4000 Brookwood, t	1 11 0 ..	—	0 5 0 ..	2 6 ..	Sept. 1866	..	..
10000 Bronfond, t, Cardigan*	12 0 0 ..	—	8 7 0 ..	0 6 0 ..	Aug. 1866	..	..
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumbria*	2 10 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	1 1/2 ..	0 1 6 ..	1 6 ..	Aug. 1866	..
916 Cargill, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7 ..	—	15 15 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Feb. 1866	..	..
867 Cwm Eifin, t, Cardiganshire*	7 10 0 ..	—	21 18 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
128 Cwmyntwith, t, Cardiganshire	60 0 0 ..	—	372 10 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Dec. 1866	..	..
280 Derwent Mines, c, Tavistock	300 0 0 ..	—	167 0 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Oct. 1866	..	..
1024 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock	1 0 0 ..	420 ..	400 420 ..	1048 0 ..	8 0 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..
358 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	128 17 6 ..	—	821 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..	..
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6 ..	6 ..	5 5 5 ..	14 7 6 ..	2 0 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0 ..	—	136 10 0 ..	9 0 0 ..	Nov. 1866	..	..
123 East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0 ..	—	390 0 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
5000 East Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinstear	2 15 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	0 10 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Jan. 1866	..	..
1906 East Wheal Lovell, c, Durban	3 9 0 ..	9 1/2 ..	2 7 6 ..	0 7 5 ..	May. 1866	..	..
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man	25 0 0 ..	—	69 10 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
5000 Frank Mill, t, Christow	3 16 0 ..	—	5 15 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Feb. 1866	..	..
15000 Great Laxey, Isle of Man*	0 0 16 ..	15 16 ..	5 15 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Dec. 1866	..	..
4008 Great Wheal Vor, t, Helston	40 0 0 ..	18 ..	16 17 ..	10 17 0 ..	7 6 ..	Dec. 1866	..
1025 Herodsfoot, t, man, Liskeard	8 10 0 ..	—	40 10 0 ..	1 10 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..	..
6000 Hington Down, c, t	5 10 6 ..	3 ..	2 1/2 ..	0 10 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	April. 1866	..
4999 Liston Hill, Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0 ..	—	485 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	Nov. 1866	..	..
9000 Minke Valley, c, Caradon	4 10 6 ..	4 1/2 ..	3 11 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
30000 Minera Bonython, t, Wrexham*	1 0 0 ..	—	0 12 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	Mar. 1866	..	..
18000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	25 0 ..	—	205 8 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	Nov. 1866	..	..
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c.	7 0 0 ..	17 5/8 ..	—	5 7 ..	Jan. 1867	..	..
40000 Mwyndy Iron Ore*	3 5 0 ..	—	6 6 0 ..	2 6 ..	Mar. 1866	..	..
— New Merryford and Middleton*	3 10 0 ..	—	5 per cent.	..	Nov. 1866	..	..
200 Parrys Mines, c, Anglesey*	50 0 ..	—	157 10 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Jan. 1866	..	..
6000 Prosper United, t, c, St. Hilary	8 14 0 ..	3 1/2 ..	3 1/2 ..	0 5 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..	..
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant	10 6 7 ..	26 ..	21 27 ..	82 7 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 5 0 ..	320 ..	310 320 ..	544 10 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..
6000 South Daren, t, *	3 6 5 0 ..	—	5 6 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	June. 1866	..	..
6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0 ..	12 1/2 ..	12 18 ..	18 11 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	Jan. 1867	..
3000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0 ..	63 ..	59 61 ..	17 7 6 ..	2 0 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..
400 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	47 10 0 ..	140 ..	132 1/4 137 1/4 ..	467 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..
512 Wheal Bassett, c, Illogan	5 2 8 ..	66 ..	60 65 ..	62 0 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Oct. 1866	..
1024 Wheal Friendship, c, Devon	20 0 0 ..	—	300 10 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Nov. 1866	..	..
4295 Wheal Kestle, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6 ..	3 1/2 ..	3 1 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..	..
1024 Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menheniot	8 0 0 ..	13 ..	12 13 ..	60 7 6 ..	0 10 0 ..	Dec. 1866	..
2000 Wheal Rose, c, Scorrier	—	—	—	1 0 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..
396 Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	58 10 0 ..	110 ..	105 110 ..	239 3 0 ..	3 10 0 ..	Feb. 1867	..
1040 Wheal Trellawny, s-l, Liskeard	5 17 0 ..	11 ..	10 11 ..	54 5 6 ..	0 5 0 ..	Dec. 1866	..
7000 Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow	2 10 0 ..	—	45 15 0 ..	0 18 0 ..	Oct. 1866	..	..

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
5000 Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0 ..	8 1/2 ..	8 1/2 ..	0 10 0 ..	April. 1866
25000 Fortuna, t, Spain*	2 0 0 ..	2 1/4 ..	2 1/4 ..	0 2 0 ..	Oct. 1866
70000 English and Australian, c	2 10 0 ..	2 1/4 ..	3 1/4 ..	0 1 0 ..	Feb. 1867
20000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0 ..	21 ..	19 21 ..	23 0 0 ..	1 0 0 ..
10000 Gonnese, t, [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.]	—	—	—	7/4 per cent. per annum	..
15000 Linares, c, Spain*	3 0 0 ..	—	11 6 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Jan. 1865
50000 Pannicello, c*	3 0 0 ..	2 1/2 ..	2 2 1/2 ..	10 per cent.	Yearly
10000 Portgibaud, s-l, France	20 0 0 ..	8 ..	7 6 ..	4 3 2 ..	1 3 6 ..
16000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes*	1 0 0 ..	7 6 ..	7 6 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 1 0 ..
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Co.	1 0 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	1 1/2 ..	7/4 per cent.	Dec. 1866
11000 St. John del Rey, Brazil**	15 0 0 ..	53 ..	52 54 ..	73 15 0 ..	4 0 0 ..
8000 Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	0 9 0 ..	0 1 0 ..
40000 West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0 ..	—	—	0 19 6 ..	0 2 6 ..

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
55000 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0 ..	1 1/4 ..	1 1/4 ..	..	Fully pd.
100000 Anglo-Brazilian, g*	0 10 0 ..	7 5 ..	7 5 ..	7 5 ..	Nov. 1866
10000 Aiten and Queenanger, c*	4 10 0 ..	—	—	—	..
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6 ..	—	—	—	..
40000 Brittany Silver Lead Mines, France [18750 £100 pd.]	5 0 0 ..	—	—	—	..
25000 Burnt Burra, South Australia	5 0 0 ..	—	—	—	..
250000 Cobre Pedro, s-l, France	20 0 0 ..	8 ..	7 6 ..	4 3 2 ..	1 3 6 ..
250000 Chontales, g, Nicaragua*	3 12 0 ..	—	2 1/2 ..	2 1/2 ..	Aug. 1866
12000 Cobre Cover Company, c, Cuba*	3 0 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 1/2 ..	2 1/2 ..	Oct. 1866
10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chile*	16 10 0 ..	—	—	—	..
10000 Copiapo Smelting, Chile*	10 0 0 ..	—	—	—	April. 1866
300 Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [100 £100 pd.]	150 270 pd.]	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
100000 D. Pedro No. de Rio, Brazil**	14 0 0 ..	21 ..	19 21 ..	—	June. 1866
250000 East del Rey, g, Brazil*	2 15 0 ..	—	—	—	..
215000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0 ..	—	—	—	..
15000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0 ..	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 0 ..	—	—	—	..
80000 Frontino and Bolivia, New Granada*	1 12 6 ..	—	3/8 ..	—	Dec. 1866
80000 Great Northern, c, South Australia*	1 11 6 ..	—	—	—	..
10000 Great Barrier Land, Mining, c, New Zealand	5 0 0 ..	—	—	—	..
8000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia*	1 0 0 ..	—	—	—	Fully pd.
7927 Lusitanian (Portugal)*	3 0 0 ..	—	3/4 ..	3/4 ..	..
80000 Mariquita, c, Venezuela**	0 12 8 ..	—	—	—	Jan. 1867
12500 Nerbunda Coal and Iron** [5000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	1 15 0 ..				